SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE CRISIS

JULY, 1927

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor* Augustus Granville Dill, *Business Manager* Aaron Douglas, *Art Critic*

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THE August number of The Crisis will be our 16th Annual Educational Number. We want news and photographs concerning Negro education and particularly photographs of students who have made distinguished records. Pictures should reach us before July 1st. The contest in Literature and Art closed June 15th.

Read The Crisis! It has over three times the circulation of all other Negro Magazines combined.

As the Crow Flies

THE world acclaims *Lindbergh* and *Chamberlin* but forgets *Langley*. Langley's plane fell into the Potomac and the world laughed; but Langley made flying possible.—The *Supreme Court* has taken a backward step in upholding the conviction of *Anita Whitney*, under the California law which makes mere membership in certain radical organizations a crime. Thus do we try to dam the waters of progress. —The self-made *Governor of Massachusetts* is still kow-towing before the wisdom of his Maker. For seven years two Italians have been punished and their punishment still continues and not yet have they been proven guilty. Justice in the United States is indeed blind.—The Government is gathering in *taxes* more money than it has planned to spend. It is going to reduce taxation, but not the taxation of the poor; only the taxation of the rich and of the rich corporations. The great wealth of the United States has escaped and does escape taxation. Meantime, we need not less but more funds for *health*, for *education*, for *social uplift*. We ought to get this by taxing the rich and by spending less for silly and dangerous battleships and for the salaries of impudent army officers.—We are still messing around in *China*. We have been assured by English correspondents that the Chinese Nationalist movement was split into impotent factions. Nevertheless, it is sweeping on its triumphant way and we follow with army and navy to make trouble in a foreign land where we have no business to be and no excuse to stay.—We have settled matters in *Nicaragua* by telling the dirty "dagoes" that if they do not do as we say, we will proceed to "knock their blocks off". At the same time, we have assured South America and the world of our disinterestedness in Latin America. —*Lynching* can be stopped; surely it can be stopped. We just stopped a lynching in Tampa, Florida, by killing four would-be murderers and wounding thirty-three others. But the only reason we did this was because the man they proposed to lynch was a white man. When Negroes get courage enough to shoot back at mobs the lynching of Negroes will cease and probably not until then.—The mountains were in labor. Every tradition of international decency was violated by *England* in its raid upon the Russian business house in London. The scrap of paper which they were hunting for was not found; but the war which the Tories wished in order to drive *Russia* out of *China* and to save *Egypt* and *India* was brought perceptibly nearer.—The economic conference at Geneva has decided that much of the ill in the modern world is due to *protective tariffs*. Our economic life depends upon trade and tariffs seek to stop trade.—Monkey laws to stop the teaching of modern science and to bolster superstition are slowly increasing in number. Three sovereign *states* already stand for ignorance.—The *Republicans* have practically succeeded in stopping all investigation into the methods by which they bought the last election. The *Democrats* have been their chief helpers.—It is the open season for murdering Russian envoys in Switzerland and Poland. There is quiet applause in Christendom.

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V. 34
No. 5

THE BLACK PROMETHEUS BOUND

Uncle Sam:—"Behold my Eaglets!"

Truth:—"Eaglets, forsooth! Rather they are vultures, gorging themselves on human hearts which dare to aspire Up from Slavery to that fire of freedom, which The Souls of Black Folk brought down from heaven!"

A Forward Step in Fraternalism

JUDGE WILLIAM C. HUESTON

Commissioner of Education, I. B. P. O. E. of W.

AT the Grand Lodge Session held in August, 1925, the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World adopted resolutions introduced by Lake City Lodge No. 182 located at Gary, Indiana, establishing the Department of Education as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to provide Scholarships for deserving Negro youths in the various Schools of Higher and Secondary education, giving preference, as far as possible, to those who are children of parents who are members of this Order; it being fully understood, however, that Scholarships may be granted to deserving students who are not members of our Order, or who have no relatives who are members of this Order, at the discretion of the Board.

"The Board of Education shall provide Rules and Regulations for the government thereof. The Grand Lodge, however, when in session shall have the right to revise, or abrogate said rules and provide others in their stead or place.

"In order to provide funds necessary to the granting of scholarships in this Article herein provided every subordinate lodge shall pay annually into the Educational Fund twenty (20c) cents for every member carried on its rolls. This amount shall be paid in quarterly installments as provided for in Article XIII, Section Three, of this Constitution."

Under the law of the Order these resolutions had to be sent to the more than six hundred lodges in existence at that time on or before May 1st, 1925, so that they could be considered by the various Lodges to be acted on at the coming Session in August, 1925. The writer of this article has been attending Grand Sessions of the major Fraternities for a number of years and because of his experience gained in such attendance, had expected in this instance, as in all matters where a new tax is provided for, much opposition; but much to his surprise the report of the Committee to which said legislation was referred, recommending the adoption of this enactment, was unanimously approved without debate, amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Thus, we had the first great departure of Fraternities of this kind from the beaten path of that fictional statement that the purpose and object of such organizations was and is to "care for the sick and to bury the dead".

The Elks' New Work in Education

THE passage of this provision was a complete reversal of form even for this progressive Order. For at Boston, Massachusetts, several years previous to the 1925 Session, the delegates thereto had voted down a resolution to establish a few general scholarships, by an overwhelming majority. But in the interim between these two efforts, the world had witnessed many changes which had undoubtedly affected the general purposes of mankind and unquestionably have changed a great number of American Negroes from the laughing, fun-seeking, frolicking kind to a serious-minded group of people, not merely waiting, but hunting for opportunities and methods to help the Negro Race forward. Then too, that dynamic young man, J. Finley Wilson, had been made Grand Exalted Ruler and if there is a young Negro who stands for making opportunities for young American Ne-

William C. Hueston

THE ELKS BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mrs. E. G. Berry; D. T. Cardwell; W. Wilkerson; J. Marshall; E. F. Berry; Mrs. E. V. Kelley

groes, it is he. Our Grand Exalted Ruler was enthusiastic in his support of the new Department and therefore the way was made easy.

You have read above that our resolution levied upon each male member of our Order a tax of twenty cents per member per annum. This, together with voluntary subscriptions given by many of our Lodges and Temples brought us the sum of $17,608.18 to be used for Scholarships and expenses directly incident thereto. It had required some effort, of course, to get the department started and to shape it, so that, without making it inflexible, it would respond to a few standing rules. We determined to have as few rules as possible. In fact, we have not adopted any rule that our Board is not willing to change immediately if it becomes apparent that if the change is made, it will be for the best interests of the cause of education.

J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. E. of W.

in establishing the Educational Department. That rule, as above set out, permits the Board to grant Scholarships to deserving young men and women absolutely unconnected by fraternal or blood ties with our Order. It is interesting to note that with more than 1,000,000 people concerned, many of them uncultured, not an objection has been lodged with the Commissioner because of this provision.

Another rule that we adopted for the first few years and which is therefore not permanent, was not to grant scholarships to students pursuing professional courses or attending secondary schools because the Board thought that for the present we could do the most good in assisting young students in the transition from high school to college. All the scholarships granted up to the writing of this article have been offered and given to young men and women who are pursuing college courses. Therefore today we have twenty-three young men and women attending several different colleges lo-

SOME ELKS' SCHOLARS

Miss A. Miller; W. T. Johnson; T. R. Walker; M. G. Bowens; Miss E. Battles; Miss M. O. Scott

THE first rule that governs our Department was adopted in our Organic Law and stands as an indication of the spirit of the Order of Elks

cated in the different sections of the country. (*Turn to page* 170)

SOME ELKS' SCHOLARS

J. C. Chambers; T. Griffin; E. A. Hawley; P. D. Johnson; J. W. Holmes; B. Hendricks

George Forbes of Boston

A Servant of Jew and Gentile

GEORGE WASHINGTON FORBES was born in Shannon, Mississippi, in 1864. At the age of 14, he went West and for a while attended Wilberforce. Then coming to New England, he entered Amherst College where he was graduated with two life-long friends, William H. Lewis and William T. Jackson in the class of 1892. He immediately went to Boston. From 1893 to 1903 he edited the *Boston Courant* and also in 1896 became one of the Assistants in the new West End Branch of the Boston Public Library. It was the day when Booker T. Washington's star was in ascendency. He made his celebrated Atlanta speech in 1895 and in 1903, George Forbes began to edit the *Boston Guardian* which William Monroe Trotter founded. The *Boston Guardian* was radical, intransigeant and absolutely clear. It opposed Mr. Washington's doctrine of surrender and compromise and it opposed this doctrine with editorials that flamed and scorched and George Washington Forbes wrote them.

Whatever has been accomplished from that day to this in beating back the forces of surrender and submission and in making the American Negro stand on both feet and demand full citizenship rights in America, has been due in no small degree to Forbes' work on the *Boston Guardian*. Forbes was not always right; he was not always fair; but he was in dead earnest and he had a cynical, biting pen and a wide background of knowledge and reading. He ridiculed and attacked Booker T. Washington without sympathy or consideration. Time has mellowed some of his judgments. We look upon Washington now as a necessary phenomenon—as a sort of stepping sideways before Almighty Prejudice; but with all that, the work of Forbes was just as necessary and just as inevitable.

The very fierceness of the attack of the radicals of that time brought dissention within their own ranks. Forbes' work on the *Guardian* continued two years but gradually ceased after the "Boston riot" which arose from the attempt of Trotter and some of his friends to heckle Washington in a public speech; this ended in Trotter's being put in jail. Forbes disapproved of Trotter's methods, but Trotter's incarceration rallied the friends of free speech and radical Negro agitation and resulted ultimately in the formation of the Niagara movement in 1905. Out of that movement came indirectly in 1910 the N. A. A. C. P. Here again Trotter disagreed and formed his Equal Rights League. Thus Forbes holds an important place in the development of American Negroes.

George W. Forbes

MEANTIME he had become a clerk in the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library and dropped out of public gaze. He was the only colored clerk in the Library service and for 32 years he never missed a day of work on account of illness. It was he who arranged the Theodore Parker Library, the largest private collection in the Central Library.

After severing his connection with the *Boston Guardian* he continued his literary work; for many years he did a large part of the editorial work on the African M. E. *Review;* he often contributed to the *Springfield Republican* and the *Boston Transcript* and he worked continuously on Negro history and biography.

He died this year and with his death comes a new revelation of his work of service. West End, Boston, when Forbes went into the library, was a Negro center. Gradually the Negroes moved to South End and Jews replaced them. And as Forbes formerly served his own people so now he served the Jews. The *Jewish Daily Forward* in its Boston, New York and Chicago editions printed an interesting tribute to Forbes written by M. Bender. It has been translated for THE CRISIS and is here reproduced.

JEWS always have cause to complain about their enemies. The Jewish enemies, Anti-Semites, are lacking in no place. In every city there are to be found one or more Anti-Semites. That makes Jewish life miserable. But we seldom hear that Jews praise or extend thanks to a non-Jew who is a friend of the Jews. There is no doubt that Jews always have friends among non-Jews, because if all non-Jews were Jewish enemies it would be impossible for Jews to live anywhere in the world. But the fact is that there are Christians that are friends of Jews, little and seldom spoken of and written about. It is so, possibly, because friendship is a healthy and normal phenomenon, while hatred is an abnormal state. And even as people look around more at sick people than at healthy ones, so do we notice our enemies more than we do our friends. But the fact is, that seldom do we hear Jews telling about their friends, especially when this man is an interesting and exceptional type.

Last week there passed away in Boston a Negro, 63 years of age, who through his knowledge and intelligence and good human heart helped tens and hundreds of intelligent Jews to get on their feet. A great many Jewish doctors, lawyers, engineers and men of other professions have reached their success, or owe a large part of their success, to this Negro. Some successful Jewish graduates of Boston colleges are not ashamed to admit that they owe their success to this Reference Librarian.

THE West End was the center of the Jewish population of Boston, just as the East Side was the center of the Jewish population of New York and even though now the Jewish people are moving to Roxbury, Dorchester and other points, the West End is still the Jewish center. In the West End are located the offices of the Jewish newspapers, the Jewish bookstores and most of the Jewish meetings and lectures are to be found in the West End. In the heart of the West End on Cambridge Street, stands the largest branch of the Boston Public Library, with a large number of reference books and other books useful to students. The Jewish youth of the West End, from public school children to college students, spend of course most of their time in the West End Branch. First of course the Library is more comfortable, warmer and more suited for studying than the

tenement houses. And secondly, in the Library they had a friend and teacher, who was ready at any time to give advice, to help solve a mathematical problem, or to assist in a Latin translation or grammar and in many other difficulties that students of High Schools and colleges meet in their studies.

This friend of theirs was the Reference Librarian, George Washington Forbes, a Negro who passed away last week. Mr. Forbes was one of the first Negroes to acquire a college education* and was one of the most intelligent Negroes in America. . . .

The first few years after graduation Mr. Forbes wrote for Boston newspapers. He also published many poems. Then he obtained a position in the Boston Public Library and became Reference Librarian of the West End Branch Library where he worked until the very last days of his life. He was an authority on English and Latin and was familiar with all the books of the Library. Mr. Forbes accomplished during his life a great deal for his race. He was for a time editor of the Negro newspaper *The Courant* and also of the *Guardian*. He was just about to have published a work on the "History of the Black Men in the Life of the Republic". His widow is a cultured, intelligent woman and a graduate of Kingston Academy of New York State.

MOST of the time of his life George W. Forbes spent in the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library with the Jewish people. In the 32 years that he worked in the Library he never missed an evening and never missed a Sunday on account of illness. Every evening and every Sunday when the school children and students came to the Library to study their lessons, it became a beehive. Mr. Forbes used to run around from one table to another, then in the balcony to the Children's Room, then in the large reading room for adults. For one he found a book, another he showed how to solve a problem in algebra or geometry. To one he gave the meaning of a word, to another advice and all with a smile, a cheerful word, or a hearty laugh. Many times a college or high school student had difficulties with a certain subject. Whom should he go to? Of course Mr. Forbes and Mr. Forbes gave him advice, assisted, encouraged, so that the student that came into the Library with a troubled heart and in despair, went out encouraged, realizing and seeing a way to overcome the difficulty. Here is one example of Mr. Forbes' assistance that he gave to the Jewish students, boys and girls of Boston. Several months ago, a famous engineer of the West came to Boston. He is now a very successful bridge engineer in some states of the West. This Jewish engineer called at the West End Library expressly to see Mr. Forbes and he reminded him that 25 years ago he was a student in Boston and used to study his lessons in the West End Library. "All these years that I have been an engineer in the West," said the Jewish engineer, "I carried on my conscience the debt to come to Boston some day and thank you for the assistance which you gave me when I was a student. There were moments when I felt like leaving college on account of difficulties, but you helped me out in passing my examinations." Of course Mr. Forbes did not recognize the student of 25 years ago. In the past 25 years, hundreds of other students passed through the West End Library, but he was proud, however, of the fact that this successful Jewish engineer came to Boston from the far West especially to thank him for the favors and assistance that he had given him.

Whenever Mr. Forbes passed the streets of Roxbury and Dorchester, he used to be stopped by Jewish men who were brought up in the West End. Many Jewish doctors passing by in their automobiles used to stop and greet him and talk of many happenings of their college days.

Especially great was his love for children. He used to radiate with joy the couple of hours he spent in the balcony in the Children's Room and all the children loved and admired him. A question that a child did not dare ask the teacher in school, he asked Mr. Forbes in the Library. Mr. Forbes used to answer and explain with a smile and in a friendly way and not as the nervous cross teacher at school would. The day when the children came to the Library and found that Mr. Forbes had died they felt very much depressed. It did not take long before a delegation of the children came to the Librarian of the West End Library, Miss Fanny Goldstein, and gave her a sum of money which the students had collected of their own volition to buy flowers for Mr. Forbes' funeral.

THE Librarian was very deeply touched by this act of the children and advised them not to spend the whole sum for flowers because it was too much and instead to buy with part of the money a gift for Mrs. Forbes. The flowers and the gift box from the children of the West End were such a great surprise for Mrs. Forbes that she said she would not forget it for the rest of her life. The fact that they had no children of their own may have contributed to the great patience and love which Mr. Forbes showed to the children who came to the Library.

In the West End there are also a great many "professional tramps", poor, lonesome, unemployed men that spend almost all day in the Library reading the papers, magazines and sometimes a book. These lonesome wrecked humans all have enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Forbes. These too he used to treat like friends and his smile was often the only smile that these lonesome people would meet with in their daily lives. Since Mr. Forbes died these so called "tramps" come in every now and then to the Library and come over to the desk of the Librarian or other employees and express their regret about Mr. Forbes' death.

His funeral took place from his home in the South End on Sunday, March 14th. The residence was filled to overflowing. Even way out into the street, colored and white gathered to pay their last respects. The pall bearers were his white associates of the Boston Public Library. The West End Branch where Mr. Forbes spent three decades of his life was closed from 12 to 4 P. M. on the day of his funeral. The floral tributes numbered 50 and they were large and beautiful.

Since then everybody, especially the children of the West End, misses Mr. Forbes. They feel now like sheep without a shepherd. The joy and happiness that reigned every evening in the children's room is now gone. Though children still come to the Library with their problems they no longer have Mr. Forbes to assist them. The Librarian too is in despair because the Library cannot easily find a person to fill Mr. Forbes' place as Reference Librarian. Such a person must needs have so much experience, be pleasant and friendly with the children and be willing to stay in the Library every evening and Sunday.

THUS it was destined that a child born in the South should play such a role in the life of a large part of intelligent Jewish professional life and still a larger part in the lives of the children of the West End. Nobody could believe that this sprightly, active and "peppy" man was already 63 years of age. He was taken sick with pneumonia and a few days later his wife called up the Library and informed them of his death. His death is being mourned by the Negro population which was justly proud of him, but still more is he being mourned by the Jewish children of the West End of Boston.

* Eight hundred and seventy-two Negroes graduated from American Colleges before Mr. Forbes.—*Editor.*

In Quest of Juan de Pareja

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG

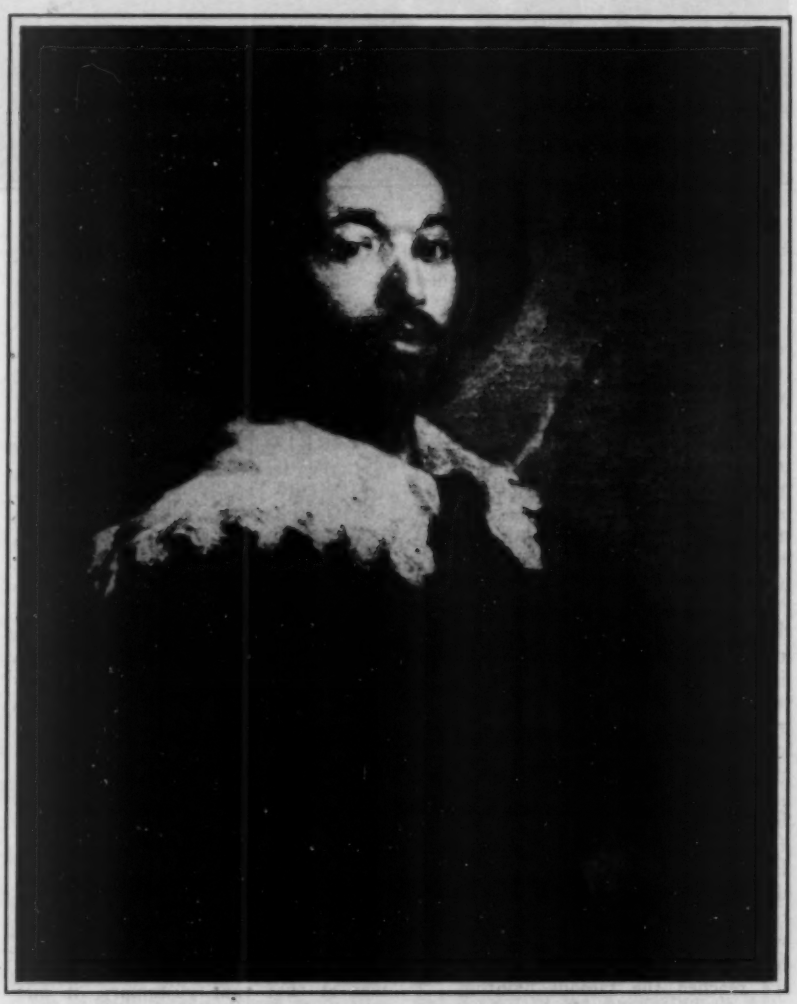
Colored Painters of Spain

AS a pupil of history under José Julian Acosta, I always yearned to see the cities of Spain and be able to recall there the historic and fascinating events dealing with black people which are chronicled in her history. The pleasure came to me last summer. I stopped at Cordoba and drew inspiration early in the morning from a visit to the labyrinth and the mystic Mezquita where the Spaniards built the famous cathedral. Late one afternoon I came to Grenada, where Sebastian Gomez, the "Mulato de Murillo" and Juan de Pareja, the slave of Valazquez, were born.

I strolled through the spacious avenue of El Gran Capitan; tarried in the beautiful, filigree sculptured cathedral and saw the sarcophagus of Ferdinand and Isabella, the patrons of Columbus. I walked through the cloisters of the University where one may still see the minutes attesting the fact that a black man, Juan Latino, received here, on May 4, 1546, his B.A. degree before the archbishop of Grenada, the learned men of Spain and the élite of the city. I saw the house where he wrote his famous epigrammatic poems "to adorn the triumphal arches erected to Don Juan of Austria upon his return from the battle of Lepanto". I saw the home of Leo Africanus, "a Moor born in Grenada and brought up in Barbarie", and the home of the Negro priest who was seen now and then with Latino and the King of Spain, walking through the streets of Grenada. In the church of Santa Ana, which I visited, the learned Dr. Latino used to pay his devotions to the Eternal Father.

I walked up the hill to the Alhambra and saw in the sunshine the legacies of that civilization, which grew luxuriantly like an exotic plant native, yet foreign, to Spain. What a happy chance it was to walk through these courts and passages to see the crenelated walls and enjoy the infinite charm of the arabesques; to look up and see the cerulean canopy perfect in its symmetry and look down and see the masterly work of the Moorish artisans and the inscriptions of the Koran, mute with eloquence! It was like drinking and eating nectar and ambrosia. May eternal blessings rest on the brow of Washington Irving, who awakened in the hearts of the Spanish people a realization of this treasure in their hands! It was his work that drove out the marauding Gypsies and led the government to a sense of its duty in the preservation for posterity of these architectural jewels of Africa. I had hoped in Grenada, to find somewhere a picture of Latino and to settle the racial identity of Leo Africanus and of the Gypsies, who, I have no doubt, had Negroid blood; but I had to leave with no proof.

ALL day long, the engine puffed and blowed as we passed through lands that had given up life and crumbled and over hills and valleys rolling and undulating, heavy with olives, wheat and grapes. At Aranjuez, we stopped at the summer residence of the Kings of Spain and then landed in Madrid and walked the Gran Via. This is the show place of the capital of Spain, a modern thoroughfare stretching itself onward and forward across the old, quaint, narrow streets of medieval days. Bright and early next morning, I went down to the Prado in quest of the painting by Juan de Pareja. What a treasure house is this great museum! What beautiful paintings and how well preserved and protected! Many of them look as fresh as though they were painted yesterday. The copy of the Mona Lisa by Da Vinci is to me more ravishing than the one in the Louvre. All the masters are here: Rubens,



Portrait of Juan de Pareja

"The Calling of Matthew" by Pareja

Tintoretto, Rembrandt, El Greco, Van Dyke and, of course, Velazquez, Murillo and Goya.

But I had come to the Prado to see one painting, "The Calling of Matthew". I had journeyed thousands of miles to look upon the work of this colored slave who had succeeded by courageous persistence in the face of every discouragement. I therefore turned from the main rooms of this paradise of color on a beautiful day of July and asked the attendant how I could get to the sections upstairs. "Sorry, sir," he answered, "but they are closed for repairs." But I had not crossed the Atlantic Ocean to be refused sight of Pareja's painting. I asked for the Director and met a pleasant and suave Castillian who received me cordially. I told him that my mission to Madrid was to see a picture hanging on the walls of this museum, painted by a Negro who had been the slave pupil of Spain's most famous painter. We chatted in the language of Lopez de Vega and Calderon de la Barca, then the Director took a bunch of antiquated keys and we journeyed to the upper floor where he opened section after section until we reached the famous painting. I sat in reverent silence before this large canvass, where fifteen persons are depicted and was glad of the opportunity thus given me to see this work and to tell my people in America of this further claim back in the 17th century to a place in the republic of arts and letters.

PAREJA succeeded in mastering the details of grinding pigments which have preserved in such remarkable freshness, his master's work, so that even today they look like human beings stepping out of the canvasses. Encouraged by this, Pareja took to drawing and improved himself by careful and painstaking observation of his master's technic. Velazquez grew to admire his dark pupil and when the Duke of Olivares engaged him to gather canvasses in Rome for the palaces of Philip IV, he took his slave along and while there, he painted Pareja and sent the picture to the Pantheon. Justi says: "The painter Andreas Schmidt, at this time in Rome, afterwards related in Madrid that when it was taken with other good paintings, old and new, to adorn the cloisters of the Pantheon on the Feast of St. Joseph (March 19, 1650) as was at that time customary, it met with such universal approbation that in the unanimous opinion of the painters of various nationalities, all else seemed painting, this alone truth. In recognition of this, Velazquez became a Roman Academition in the same year, 1650."

The picture printed in this number of THE CRISIS is a reproduction from a copy of the Roman painting now preserved in England in the collection of the Earl of Carlisle. Justi, in his book on "Diego Velazquez and His Times", published in London in 1899, notes: "The half length figure of the *meztizo* stands out on the light grey ground traced with a broad, firm brush and spare impasto on the canvas." He notes the flashing black eyes with an almost haughty gaze and the evidence of African blood in the frizzly hair, the nose and lips and the coppery brown shining skin. He concludes that this is really the portrait of Pareja because it agrees with his own likeness in "The Calling of Matthew"; but he thinks that Velazquez has accentuated the African features and Pareja, the European. Curtis, the American, in his book on Velazquez, naturally doubts that Pareja is a Negro, but there is no real question but that he was. The Director of the Museum said: (*Turn to page* 174)

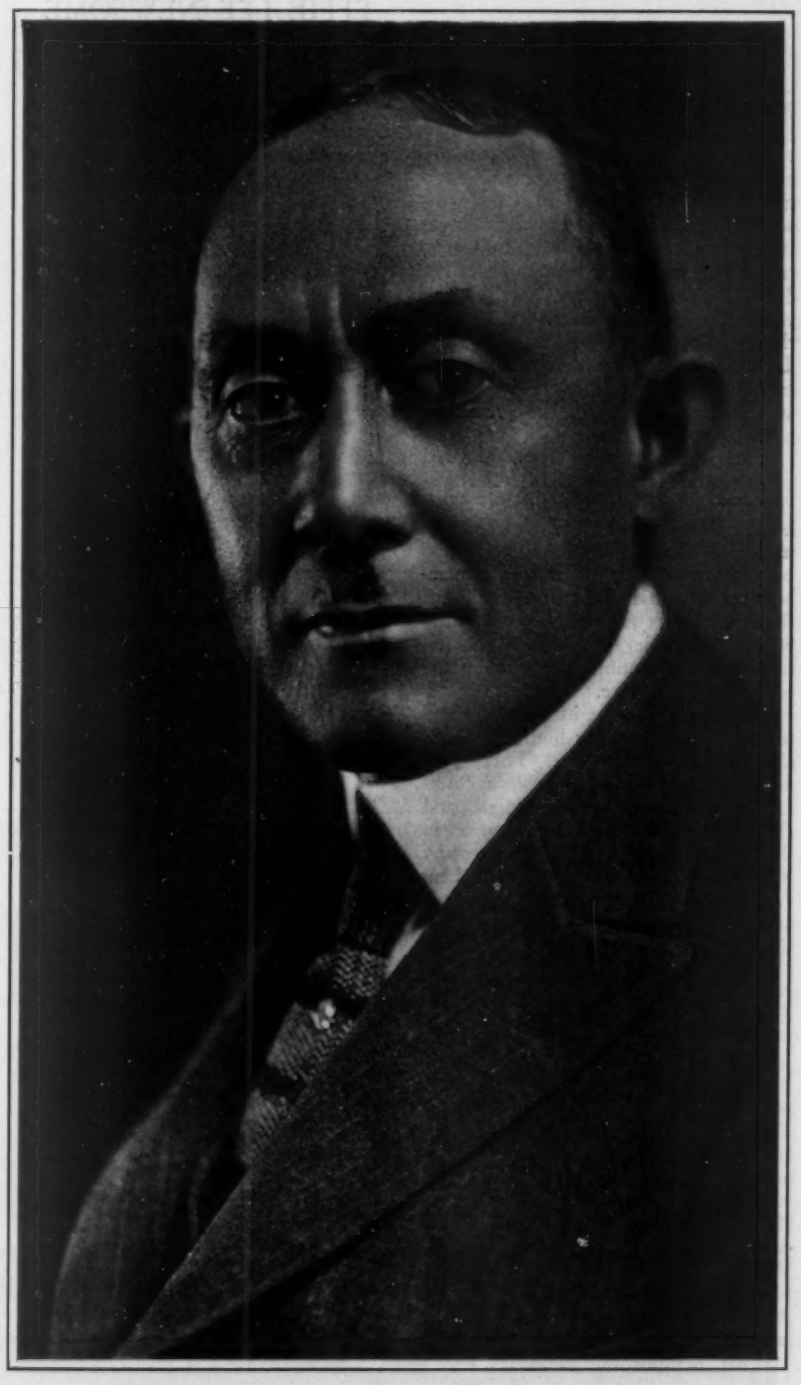
The Indianapolis Conference

THE 18th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People promises to be an extraordinary affair. In the first place, it is being held in one of the mid-west border states in which Negro voters hold the balance of power and in a year preceding a presidential election year. In the second place, the N. A. C. C. P. is invading the northern stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan; is being welcomed there by the Governor of the State; and is enlisting prominent speakers from both races. In the third place, the Indianapolis Conference will witness such a recital of victories as has never before fallen to the lot of the N. A. A. C. P., including two cases involving fundamental citizenship rights won early in 1927 before the U. S. Supreme Court: the Texas White Primary Case and the Louisiana Segregation Case.

Perhaps the most important development of the Association's progress, which will be reflected in Indianapolis is the increasing recognition its work is winning among the progressive element of the white South. Not only have N. A. A. C. P. speakers been touring the Southern states and speaking before audiences composed of both races and before white colleges and universities, but also white leaders in the South have become more and more interested in the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and more willing to support the Association and its principles.

One of the important speakers who is to address the N. A. A. C. P. in Indianapolis is Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta, executive secretary of the Committee on Interracial Relations, whose membership is radiating throughout Southern states and bringing together in conference men and women of both races for the consideration of common problems. Dr. Alexander's subject for his address at the Conference is significant. It is "The Changing South". Dr. Alexander has himself played a conspicuous part in bringing about a new era in race relations in the Southern states and has proved himself a courageous fighter as well as a resourceful leader. His address should be a high water mark of the conference as well as a significant event for those interested in race relations throughout the United States. It will be recalled that to Dr. Alexander was recently awarded a Harmon Award for his work in bettering race relations.

The other speakers on the Association's program are many of them familiar to colored people throughout the country. Clarence Darrow, who is to deliver the main address at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the Conference in the great Cadle Tabernacle of Indianapolis, which seats 10,000 people and is located in the heart of the city's business district, has recently been elected a member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors and will speak as an intimate friend and advisor of the Association as well as the leader in one (*Turn to page* 174)



Anthony Overton, Thirteenth Spingarn Medallist. *Page* 176

The Little Page

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

MULBERRIES will be my theme. The birds and I used to have such splendid feasts upon the red mulberry in warm, swarming summer days. And there would be insects all buzzing about the dark, sweet fruit up there in the cozy mulberry tree where we would remain till called down with the warning, "You'll make yourselves sick". I did not mean that the birds would receive this message. It was for the fruit-stained brother and sister and friends of one who was sharing the joy of the great hospitable tree.

There are certain little flavored grasses and leaves and peculiar varieties of fruit that appeal to childhood. Pawpaws, May apples and red mulberries belong to the list. When one is grown, one no longer remembers pepper grass and mulberries. Not that they aren't fine morsels for young people; but older people lack the leisure for continuing this wholesome contact with nature.

The mulberry tree in which I used to pass so many happy hours has long since been cut down. They pronounced it, if I remember, a "nuisance". Of course the pigs and chickens differed from the people in this opinion. I have seen great healthy busy-looking Plymouth Rock hens running off to feast upon a mulberry as though they had found the finest titbit in the world.

Speaking of pleasant things to eat reminds me that we used to have gay Fourth of July picnics. Of course you have been expecting me to say something about the Fourth, though it was rather a roundabout way to reach it by the mulberry tree route. We would go from the country to the country. Our village was in a valley and knoll region. So for variety we went picnicing to a place of many cliffs and waterfalls. Indeed it is called Cliffton. Here we would spend the day with kodaks and cakes, torpedoes and wild flowers and at dusk go home to fire our Roman candles and skyrockets.

That reminds me again. I had a great surprise last Fourth of July. I went to Dayton with two little nephews who were in search of firecrackers. But when we "got there, the cupboard was bare". They were going to have a sane Fourth in Dayton. Fourths really can be sane and yet jolly. The less money shot into the sky the more money for tennis rackets and tents! What do you think about it?

Whets and Whimsies for the Kiddies

The "Rain Crow"

Sumer is icumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu!
Groweth sed and bloweth med,
And springeth the wude nu—
Sing cuccu!

(*From an Old English Song*—1250)

HE has a heavy winged way of moving, that shadowy bird which I as a child called a "rain crow". He is really the Yellow Billed Cuckoo with a creamy disk on his tail feathers.

Once we had a brown wooden clock with a little wooden cuckoo that would violently open its door and step out and crow each hour. And then dart back into the chalet and close the door. It was done with startling dispatch and a sprightliness that the real bird seems to lack.

I wonder if the cuckoos of the old world are such lively creatures—the little clocks were called "Swiss". I have heard it whispered that Cuckoos of Europe lay their eggs in other birds' nests as our Cow Birds do. But the Cuckoos you and I know behave differently. The nests that they make are shabby, it is true, but they are cuckoo nests for cuckoo babies.

One warm afternoon in late July, I heard a "Kull, kull, kulling" and went out to find where the "rain crow" was. There skulked Yellow Bill in an ash tree. He was making the noise not at all to warn me that rain was approaching, as I supposed, but because of the intense sultriness just before the showers.

I am sure the caterpillars would be glad if all cuckoos were wooden and living in clocks. For cuckoos feast upon caterpillars, no matter how hideous and how much like tiny wingless dragons the creatures are. So Cuckoo helps to save the orchards:

"Sing cuccu, nu, sing cuccu,
Sing cuccu, sing cuccu, nu!"

I Saw a Silly Little Ship That Had No Sort of Sail

I saw a silly little ship
That had no sort of sail
Set out upon a summer trip
To ride upon a gale.

It never has been seen since then—
That's what the people say.
I'd rather stay forever home
Than go to sea that way.

(*Turn to page* 176)

Teaching Business

W. C. MATNEY

Co-operative Business as Education

Student Directors of the Cooperative Store

THE most common method of presenting material in business courses is by lectures and text books. This plan has decided advantages. It is most effective for presenting basic facts, fundamental principles and descriptive material to large classes. It also makes possible the covering of a large amount of ground in the minimum of time. The lecture and text book method, however, if used exclusively in teaching modern business principles and practices has certain disadvantages, especially for advanced students. It is not the most effective method for stimulating independent thinking, critical analysis of material and ability in handling life situations on the part of the student. His thinking is done largely for him by the lecturer or author of the text who presents the subject matter in predigested form. What is needed, therefore, is some method of supplementing the text books and lectures, which will give the student a thorough mastery of subject matter, which will develop the student's power of analysis and will provide opportunity for decision and action, with concrete situations which will be faced in actual business. It is highly desirable that cross sections of real business problems be set before the pupils, reflecting accurately the sources and situations under which the problems arise.

The teaching of the natural sciences has undergone a revolution in the past half century, due to the laboratory and its methods. Work is made far more vital and not necessarily less logical by the more informal reasoning of creative teaching.

THE business laboratory project for teaching business at the Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, W. Va., takes the form of a student co-operative store, which is fostered by the Commercial Department in an attempt to supply the needs of the student body and provide a commercial (*Turn to page* 177)

The Students' Cooperative Store, Bluefield Institute, W. Va.

POETRY AND DRAMA

Dark Dreaming

By DOROTHY KRUGER

ARROWS of rain
Come darting through the trees,
Piercing with pain
The blackened nudities
Of forest kings,
And thoughts like fungous things.

Rain and a fragrance curls
From leaves long felled by years;
Pain, and a dream unfurls
To scarves of chiffon fears.

I can remember, hours behind me,
Lying in the scented land,
Rain like a lover's kisses blindly
Showered on my fevered hand
And incense of burning brushwood slowly
Winding like a saraband
Through hours, a dream like love made holy
In the templed dark woodland.

I can recall the crystal chain
The sun then strung around tree tops
And on my hands the brilliants lain,
And in my hair the sparkling drops;
The chrysolites on a butterfly
Dressed in a velvet black and white,
With wings wide spread to pierce the sky,
And dead before the virgin flight.

The wind song changed then and the theme
Slackened, until the brushwood smoke
Spiralled a cunning castle dream
And tore a turret in an oak.

Drink for my thirsting heart,
This echoed melody;
Crescendos, then the smart
Of ending's threnody.

Religion

EDWARD DAVID CAFFEE

Our Idol God, Race Prejudice, uprears
Religion on the accident of Race,
Sponsored by all who spy upon my face
Of pigmentation with insulting sneers,
With studied rudeness, unkind public jeers.
Idolatry which these converts embrace,
How could it serve them when Death comes apace,
Awful armor and sword deafening their ears?

How could their partial God retain his seat
Upon the Judge's Bench on Judgment Day,
When I shall thrust my finger to his chin
And sneer through grinding teeth, "You damned Old Cheat,
How could you judge impartially, I pray?"
How may his worshipers construe his grin?

Willis Richardson

¶ Willis Richardson, whose play "Boot-Black Lover" received the first prize in THE CRISIS contest for 1926, writes: "I was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, brought to Washington at an early age and schooled in the public schools and at Dunbar High School. About 1916 I saw a performance of Angelina Grimke's 'Rachel' and by that was influenced to study the technique of the Drama. About 1918 I began to write plays and have been fortunate to have some of them produced as follows: 'The Deacon's Awakening', St. Paul, 1921; 'The Chip Woman's Fortune', Chicago Folk Theater, 1923; 'Mortgaged', Howard Players, 1924; 'The Broken Banjo', Amy Spingarn Prize Play, Krigwa Players, 1925; 'Compromise', the New Negro play, Gilpin Players, Cleveland, 1926; and 'The King's Dilemma', Public School Prize Play, Washington, 1926. I have been asked many times which of my plays I like best and have always been uncertain which one to name, but now that I have just finished writing it, I think I prefer the three act version of 'The Chip Woman's Fortune'."

Tapestry

By LANGSTON HUGHES

MEN who ride strange wild horses
Down dangerous glens and glades,
Men who draw keen sharp swords,
Toledo or Damascus blades,
Men who swear and laugh and love
And live and sing like troubadours,—
Wrinkled old beldams somewhere
Are dreaming of old amours.

Sambo — Passing

GRACE P. WHITE

Sambo's laugh used to ring out
Loud and clear in the morning.
Sambo, going about his work
Happy in the dewy dawning.
But now Sambo has lost his laugh,
He doesn't guffaw any more.
He feels a weight upon his soul
That was not there before.

Sambo's folks are all sober now,
Going to work every morning;
In the tube, on the L, in the surface car,
Going to work every morning.
Why don't the Sambos shout aloud,
As they did on the old plantation?
Can't Liza sing and laugh as before
When she cooked on the old plantation?

Ah, Sambo's boys and Liza's girls
Are facing life benighted,
Glimpsing at things through half-closed doors,
Outside of the rooms that are lighted.
Sambo's boys and Liza's girls
Struggling on, restricted.
Sambo's boys and Liza's girls
Black, therefore convicted.

But yes, you say, Sambo *does* laugh,
About his work every morning,
Liza still sings o'er the kitchen stove,
Baking the rolls, in the morning.
But Sambo's shout and Liza's song
Are different now, my brother.
He shouts to hide the hurt in his heart
She sings, a pain to smother.

Mattinata

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

WHEN I think of the hosts of little ones
Who wake to a birdless dawn,
Who know of no meadow that waits for them,
No pool with its dragon flies
All bathed with the silver of morning light
Like the lights that flash on the pool,
When I think of that trystless waking today—
So far as to meadows and meads,
So far as to tossing billows of wheat,
So far as to millet tides,
So far as to orchards and woods to seek
To swing from the kind sweet trees—
I fear that the dawn's too rich for my share.
I fear I have robbed some child
Of the fragrance of dew,
Of the birds' first notes,
Of the warm kind light from God—
All sent in tints of nasturtium blooms—
For the little red hearts of childhood.

THE BROWSING READER

Johnson, Douglas, Amos, Schmalhausen, Calverton

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON'S "God's Trombones" (The Viking Press), Seven Negro Sermons in Verse, blazes a new path toward the preservation of the Negro idiom in art. Much has been done to show the power and influence of the preacher among American Negroes, but it has been extremely difficult to show his place in Negro art. Only those who have actually heard the black preacher in the country districts in the South have any idea of the poetry and power of these leaders. Mr. Johnson has translated some of this into poetry and by avoiding the almost inevitable distraction of dialect and leaving naked the untrammeled and startling figures of speech, he has made these sermons stand out with a singularly clear effect. Take that first stanza of "The Creation":

"And God stepped out on space,
And he looked around and said:
I'm lonely—
I'll make me a world!"

Or the first two lines of "The Crucifixion":

"Jesus, my gentle Jesus,
Walking in the dark of the Garden"

JUDGMENT DAY!
From "God's Trombones"

Beyond the beauty of the poetry, the outstanding thing in this book is the illustration by Aaron Douglas. There are eight full page drawings, wild with beauty, unconventional, daringly and yet effectively done. There are few persons who can afford not to have this book in their library.

We have received from the Vanguard Press "The Story of Civil Liberty in the United States", by Leon Whipple; "Where is Civilization Going", by Scott Nearing; and "Not Guilty", by Robert Blatchford.

Charles H. Wesley's "Negro Labor in the United States", is a compendium of facts and figures concerning the occupations of Negroes from 1850 to 1920. Dr. Wesley has used the United States census, public documents, reports, directories, manuscripts, pamphlets and newspapers as well as general works. He says in his introduction:

"The purpose of this study is to present a survey of the development and transition of Negro Labor in the United States from the period of slavery to the period of the entrance of Negroes into industrial occupations in large numbers. This development has been one of the marked features of American Economic History. The cultural life of the Negro population in America is being given serious study and the racial contributions in the spirituals, the work-songs and the folklore are receiving new attention in literature. The story of the economic struggle of the masses to rise from the depths has been so obvious to the student of American economic progress that serious efforts to chronicle the steps in the advance have been few. The subjects of Slavery as an economic system and the Negro as a slave have received some attention in historical studies, but the study of the Negro as a laborer and not as a slave, has been left to the realms of personal opinion, unsupported assertion and public discussion. This monograph seeks to give a documentary study of the Negro Labor movement from the historical point of view. It is a picture of group evolution and of group struggle. It is not only the study of a labor movement, but it is the story of economic progress and of the spread of industrialism among Negro-Americans."

The task thus outlined has been thoroughly and competently done and is supplemented by an excellent bibliography.

One of the most interesting chapters in James E. Amos' "Theodore Roosevelt: Hero to his Valet", (John Day) is the chapter on the Booker Washington dinner. There have been several attempts to make people think that this invitation of Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House was quite unpremeditated and accidental. Mr. Amos shows that it was not, but he adds to this his own characteristic point of view. A few years before he died Mr. Roosevelt asked him:

"'Now, James, what did you think

about it?'

'I think it was all a mistake,' I said.

'You do?' he said, looking up rather surprised. 'And what was the trouble with it?'

'Of course,' I replied, 'I don't mean to say that you made a mistake, Mr. Roosevelt. I criticize Washington for accepting your invitation. He knew the white people of the South and he must have known that the affair would bring you—a true friend of the colored race—into a lot of unfriendly criticism. He had plenty of time to think it over and he could easily have found an excuse not to accept the invitation.'

'So that's what you think?' he asked.

'Yes,' I answered.

'Well, by George, I don't agree with you,' he said and that was all."

This shows that the master had considerably more sense than his valet; which is not always true.

The book of Samuel Schmalhausen's, "Humanizing Education", (The New Education Publishing Company) is a fearless appeal for reason in modern education; perhaps the keynote is struck in the prelude when the author quotes from Bertrand Russell: "Men fear thought as they fear nothing else on earth—more than ruin, more even than death." The author says:

"The educational pyramid is aflame with discontent. The teacher as a living personality is simply ruled out of existence by the repressive mandate of officialdom. The pupil as a creative spark is prematurely smothered by the reams of red tape which an unimaginative bureaucracy orders wrapped about his brightly original intelligence. Who will write the modern Odyssey of students' wanderings betwixt the jagged coasts of Scylla and Charybdis—regents' examinations and mid-term tests?"

The book is well worth a wide circulation but if we know anything about democracy in the United States, it will not get it.

We have received "Four Negro Poets", (Simon & Schuster), edited by Alain Locke. The pamphlet contains poems by Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, Countée Cullen and Langston Hughes.

W.E.B.D.

To those who are interested in the application of some of the more recent psychological discussions to the social background of literature, "Sex Expression in Literature" by V. F. Calverton (Boni and Liveright) will have a strong appeal. Attitudes toward sex are no longer considered instinctive reactions. "Were sex attitudes purely instinctive mechanisms, they would not have varied with each of the changes in social evolution." The most clear-cut comparison is that drawn between the sex attitudes of feudalism and feudal ethics, with their freedom of liberty and utterance, and the rigid restrictions of the rising bourgeoisie. These different attitudes are shown to be manifestations of class psychologies, each of which follows in the wake of social and economic forces existent in the particular era under discussion.

It is too early to pass judgment upon Mr. Calverton's predictions for the coming era of the emancipation of the proletariat, when, he says, there will be freedom of sex expression without over-emphasis of sex themes. Certainly this is the period for which we hope.

C. Glenn Carrington.

IN THE MAGAZINES

The Living Age for May 15, translates from *L'Indépendance Belge,* a Brussels liberal progressive daily, "A Black Man's Protest" by Lamine Singhor. Mr. Singhor, a Negro delegate from Central Africa to the Congress of Oppressed Nations held recently in Brussels, vigorously challenges the superiority of Caucasians and says that their present colonization of Africa is nothing more or less than the usurption of the right of a nation to direct its own destinies.

China and Russia are becoming the beacons of all oppressed peoples. In the same issue of *The Living Age* a group of Chinese labor songs is translated from the *Rote Fahne,* the Berlin official communist daily. The grim purpose of China can be felt in these songs which, through translation, have lost something in meter and rhyme, but nothing in tenacity of purpose. We quote a stanza from the "Speed Up" song:

Abolish the rich!
Who then is a pauper?
Abolish private wealth!
Let all be in common!
Be brave, be strong,
Be red-blooded men!
Speed up! Speed up!

Thomas A. Dabney discusses "Class or Race" in the *Socialist Review* for January. Mr. Dabney outlines clearly the story of the rapid rise and fall of the racial movement led by Marcus Garvey and the beginning of the Negro Socialist movement.

"Bottled" from the pen of Helene Johnson, the budding young poetess from Boston, appears in the May issue of *Vanity Fair.* About a novel nucleus of bottled African sand on display in the Harlem library, she weaves an interesting theme of the Harlem Negro as a gorgeous native from Africa "bottled" in the restricting clothes of civilization.

An interesting article in the *Yale Law Journal* for April presents a survey of State statutes dealing with "Intermarriage with Negroes". Restrictive intermarriage bills are part of the law of twenty-nine states in which Negroes comprise from over fifty to less than one per cent of the entire population. The remaining nineteen states which have no such laws can not be commended for lack of prejudice because in seven of these states, Negroes form less than one per cent of the total population.

Time for May 23 carries an autobiographical sketch of Sally Maria Diggs who was auctioned off over sixty years ago from the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York, by Henry Ward Beecher.

In the same issue a brief story of the election of President King of Liberia for a third term appears.

E. Franklin Frazier discusses "The Pathology of Race Prejudice" in an interesting article in the *Forum* for June. He regards the white Southerner's attitude toward the Negro as a form of insanity. He says: "From a practical viewpoint, insanity means social incapacity. Southern white people afflicted with the Negro-complex show themselves incapable of performing certain social functions. They are, for instance, incapable of rendering just decisions when white and colored people are involved; and their very claim that they 'know' and 'understand' the Negro indicates a fixed system of ideas respecting him, whereas a sane and just appraisal of the situation would involve the assimilation of new data."

"The New Negro" remains ever popular. *The Churchman* for April 30 contains an entertaining interview with Wallace Thurman by Granville Hicks. Mr. Thurman, as the oracle of the enterprising younger generation, speaks with the utmost authority concerning their multitudinous achievements and hopes and plans.

Covarrubias presents "Dark Denizens of Harlem's Haunts" in *Vanity Fair* for June. Habitués of up town New York night clubs will recognize instantly in these five sketches familiar syncopated figures of nocturnal dissipations. Glimpses of the usual corpulent blues singer, the waiter whose dancing feet are no menace to his well-filled tray, the cynic whose chief interest in life is to save mad youth from troublous pitfalls, the "hard boiled" gambler and the lithe brown jazz dancer, make an unusually enjoyable five minutes' entertainment.

The June issue of *Current History* is devoted to the present upheaval in China.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

SOCIAL UPLIFT

¶ Twenty-three states were represented at the conference of the National League of Republican Colored Women held recently in Washington. Vital questions pertaining to the principles and policies of the Republican party were discussed and a program for 1928 was mapped out. Miss Nannie Burroughs, president of the League, presided at the sessions.

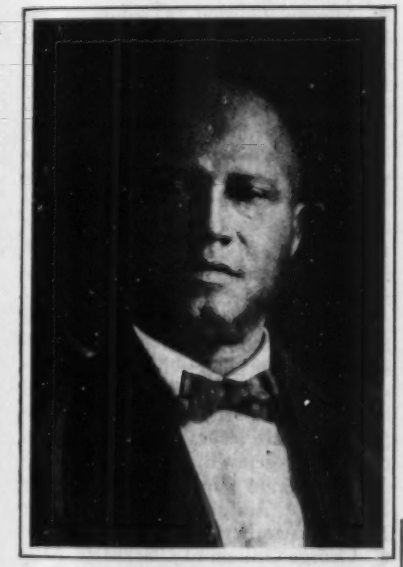
¶ A Negro theater seating 2,100, to be managed and operated by colored people, is being erected in Los Angeles at the cost of $250,000.

Mrs. B. Gaskins, p. 162

MEN OF MARK

George W. Grice died recently at Washington, D. C., at the age of 56. At 17, he purchased a huckster route for $1,100 and paid for it in less than a year. Later he went into the hacking and livery business and finally into the undertaking business. At the time of his death, he was conducting one of the largest undertaking establishments in Washington.

¶ Bernard Jefferson of Los Angeles recently won first place in the Manual Arts High School finals of the National Oratorical Contest. His speech, "The Onward March of the Constitution," received a $25 prize.



G. W. Gilliam, p. 162

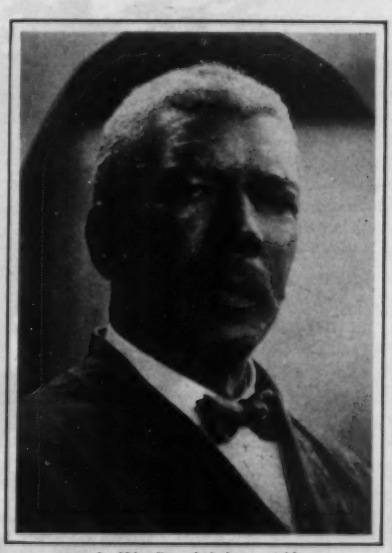
¶ The Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company has begun the construction of its million dollar home in Indianapolis, Indiana. The completed building will be four stories high and will include a complete theater, a group of store rooms, factory and office space, rest rooms, smoking rooms and an auditorium equipped with a $15,000 organ.

¶ The Houston Negro Hospital, representing an $80,000 gift from J. S. Cullinan, a local philanthropist, was opened recently at Houston, Texas.

¶ The American Student Delegation has recruited about one hundred students from all parts of the country who are genuinely interested in Soviet Russia as a governmental experiment. They will spend the summer investigating the economic situation of Russia. The main body left New York on June 15 and will spend eight weeks in Russia and two in Europe. On June 29th, a smaller delegation will sail and will spend six and one-half weeks in Russia and two in Europe.

¶ In the seventh annual debate between Atlanta and Howard Universities held recently at Atlanta, Georgia, Atlanta University won by a unanimous decision of the judges. The subject was: "Resolved, that the United States should have a department of education with a member of the Cabinet." Howard represented the negative and Atlanta the affirmative.

G. W. Hodgson, p. 163



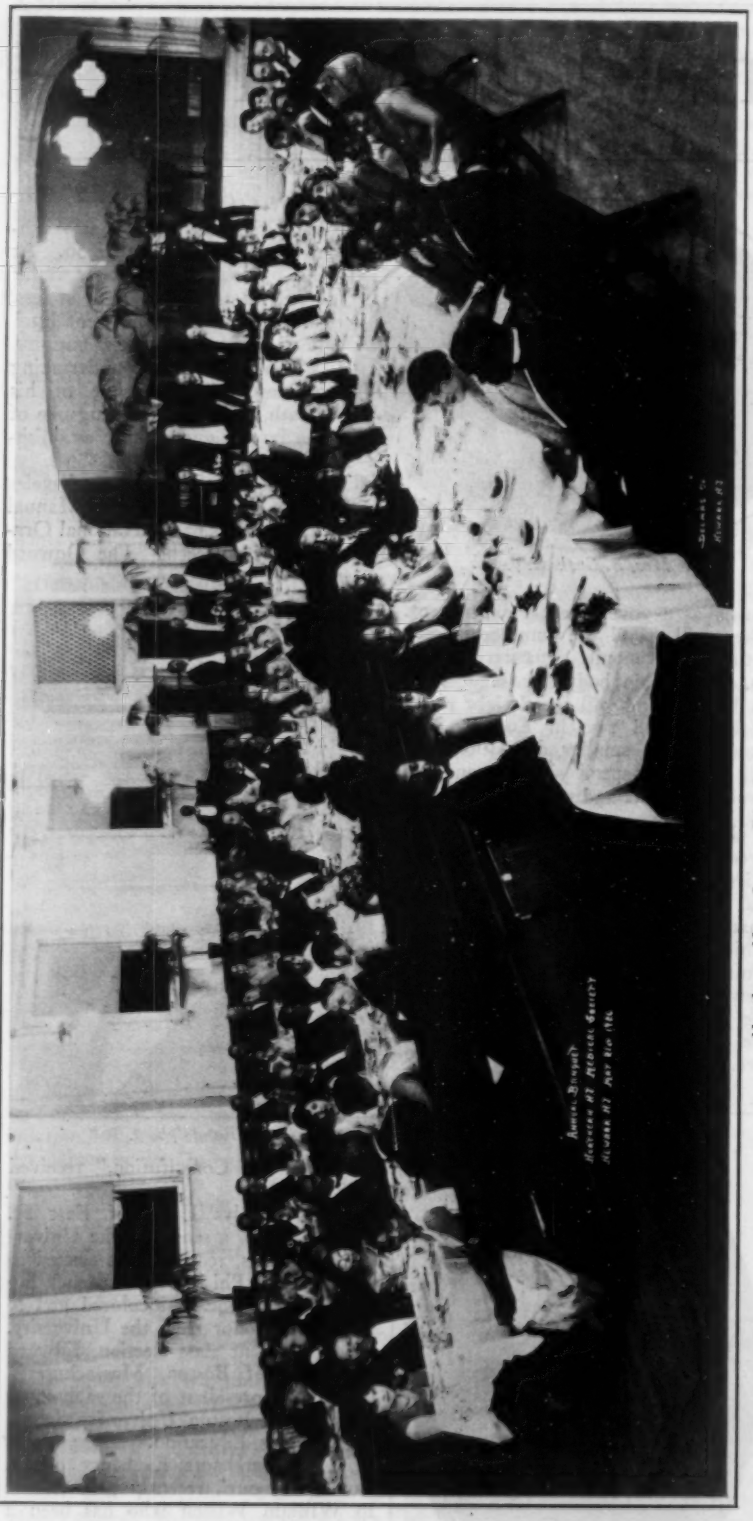
J. W. Randolph, p. 162

¶ Miss Gladys Lucas of East St. Louis, Illinois, a senior at the University of Illinois, recently was elected to the Pi Delta Phi honorary French Society. She is the first colored girl to receive the honor from the University.

¶ At a recent class election, Edward P. Simms of Boston, Massachusetts, was chosen president of the sophomore class of the Boston University School of Religious Education.

¶ The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri, recently paid tribute to William Wilson who has been a porter at the Exchange for fifty years.

¶ Inadvertently, in an article on the Los Angeles Baby Contest which appeared in the March issue, the name of Mrs. A. C. Richardson failed to be mentioned. Mrs. Richardson was



Vice-president in the Baby Contest and sponsor for the Hudson baby, who won the first prize and succeeded in raising over $400, the largest amount brought in by any one person in a Baby Contest.

Northern New Jersey Physicans Banquet Wives and Friends

¶ Mrs. Carrie B. Shepperson, ex-secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. of Little Rock, Arkansas, is dead. She was for many years a teacher in the Gibbs High School of that city.

¶ Miss Hazel Browne, of Kansas City, Missouri, a senior at the University of Kansas, was recently elected to the University of Kansas chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

¶ Mrs. Bertha Gaskins King died recently at West Philadelphia. Mrs. King was educated in the primary and secondary schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Philadelphia Normal School at nineteen. After teaching a year, she became a night student of Pharmacy at Temple University and completed the three year course in two years. She was graduated with honorable mention and received the Dr. H. B. Morse prize for the most proficient work in the class in the practice of pharmacy. Mrs. King was the first colored woman to operate and own a drug store in Philadelphia. She leaves her mother, father, husband and two children.

¶ Anthony Hill, a student at the University of Kansas, was recently elected to Beta Chi Sigma, the honorary psychology fraternity.

¶ Marcus Gordon, a senior in the Wellington, Kansas, High School, was elected a member of the National Honor Society of that school. He recently won the Arkansas Valley Inter-High School honors in oratory and then went to Southwestern College, a white institution, and won first place in a state wide oratorical contest. The prize consists of a scholarship of $250.

¶ John W. Randolph died recently at Pass Christian, Mississippi, at the age of 73. Mr. Randolph, who was principal of the Pass Christian Public School for over 25 years, was prominent in political activities of Mississippi during Reconstruction days and held many important county and state positions. He leaves his wife and two children, Joseph B. Randolph, President of Claflin University, and Oliver Randolph, Assistant United States District Attorney, of New Jersey.

¶ George Gilliam of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is dead. Mr. Gilliam during his lifetime became well known throughout the South as a politician. He served as Chief Deputy Sheriff of Coahoma County, as tax assessor for four successive terms and as Republican Chairman of the 8th Congressional district. He organized the Jackson, Mississippi branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and was one of its charter members.

¶ Leon A. Ransome, a senior law student at Ohio State University, has been elected a member of the Coif, the honorary law fraternity.

¶ At a recent meeting of the St. Bonaventure College faculty, Robert Guilford Jones of New York City was chosen to represent his school in the college contests of New York State for the Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford, England.

G. W. Grice, p. 161

¶ Louis E. Fry, graduate student at Kansas State Agricultural College, has been awarded the Lorentz Schmidt prize for draftsmanship and lettering and the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects.

¶ Thirteen year old Edward Wilkerson, eighth grade pupil of an Atlantic City public school, recently won the spelling championship of that city.

¶ General George M. Hodgson, a dentist of San Andrés, Republic of Columbia, died recently at the age of 42 years. Mr. Hodgson was born in San Andrés in 1884 and was educated in the elementary schools there under the auspices of the Moravian Mission. At the age of 25, Mr. Hodgson enlisted in the army of the Revolution of 1909-1910. He made such a brilliant record that he was awarded a captaincy and soon after, was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He is survived by his wife and five children.

¶ E. Franklin Frazier, who has been Director and principal administrator of the Atlanta School of Social Work from its beginning, has resigned to spend a year in further study. Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Pa., has been secured as his successor.

¶ At the biennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States, which met at Omaha, Nebraska, in May, George E. Haynes of New York City was unanimously elected assistant moderator. This is the first time a Negro layman has been so honored by this body. Mr. Haynes, who is Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, served as Secretary of the Colored Men's Department, Y. M. C. A. from 1905 to 1908; as professor of sociology and economics, Fisk University from 1910 to 1920, during which time, on leave of absence, he served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and founded and served as executive director of the National Urban League. Dr. Haynes was educated at Fisk, Yale and Columbia Universities.

MUSIC AND ART

¶ Miss Mabel Brooks of New York City, recently exhibited three paintings in the Independent Exhibition of the work of student and professional artists at the Anderson Galleries, New York City. Art patrons and critics consider Miss Brooks as an artist of promise.

¶ Miss Ernestine J. Covington of Houston, Texas, has for a third time been awarded the annual Juilliard Musical Foundation award of $1,000 for advanced musical study under prominent music teachers in New York City.

M. Gordon, p. 162

¶ The oratorio, "Hiawatha", the legend of the American Indian, set to music by S. Coleridge-Taylor, was rendered recently in Washington. The soloists included Alexander Gatewood, New York City, fellow of the Juilliard Foundation; Miss Avis Andrews, soprano, and Barrington Guy, baritone, both of Howard University Conservatory of Music.

¶ St. George's P. E. Church, New York City, recently honored Dr. Harry T. Burleigh's thirty-third anniversary as its baritone soloist. A program of Negro Spirituals and music composed and arranged by Mr. Burleigh was rendered.

MOVEMENTS AND MEETINGS

¶ Julius Rosenwald has offered $5,000 to the Illinois State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to be used in making a study of child welfare among Negroes.

¶ The Independent National Funeral Directors' Association met in St. Louis in June. They report 2,500 Negro funeral directors in the United States and six Negro casket companies. They have organized seventeen state associations and have a trade journal.

¶ R. S. Cobb, formerly Secretary of the Missouri Negro and Industrial Commission, has been placed in charge of a section of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Missouri.

¶ The Negro Druggists' Association of Kansas City, Missouri, composed of twelve drug stores, have published a page advertisement in the *Kansas City Call*. They employ fifty-three Negroes and appeal for support from colored doctors and the public.

¶ At a recent election in Wilmington, Delaware, two colored councilmen, Dr. John Hopkins and W. J. Winchester, were elected. There are in Wilmington the following colored public officials: 1 member of the Board of Health, 1 superintendent of probation officer, 1 school nurse, 1 clerk in the office of Recorder of Deeds, 1 probation officer, 1 school nurse, 1 clerk in the Tax Collector's office, 1 bailiff and 1 city vaccine physician.

¶ R. L. Andrews of Houston, Texas, bought in November, 1926, through Aubrey Gittins a residence at 2159 West 25th Street, Los Angeles, for which he paid $30,000 cash.

B. Jefferson, p. 161

Residence of R. L. Andrews, Los Angeles. *Page* 163

¶ John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has presented a $200,000 chapel to Spellman College in tribute to his mother.

¶ Helen N. Jackson, who was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, and who is now a junior at the University of Minnesota, was among the thirty-nine students recently elected to the Minnesota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

AFRICA

¶ Athletic contests between native and European teams are creating much interest on the Cape Coast. Recently an African team captained by E. C. Quarcoo won a cricket match from a European team captained by J. P. W. Evershed.

¶ An African non-political society was recently formed in British East Africa to study African life, laws and customs.

¶ The staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company stationed at Accra is almost completely comprised of Africans from Sierra Leone.

¶ After thirty-two years of service as district interpreter, Gabriel Amakiri Yellow has resigned. He was stationed in the Degema Division, one of the most interesting areas in Nigeria.

¶ The shortage of native labor supply in South Africa is encouraging peonage. From the agricultural point of view the native labor supply is not sufficient to meet the demands of industry. Draft legislation is being considered by the government officials in order to increase the Native Commissioners' powers of demanding native labor.

¶ South Africa is aroused over the resignation of all the white nurses at Mafeking Hospital as a protest against a native, Dr. Molema, sending white patients to the hospital and operating on them. The nurses object to being ordered about the operating room by a black man.

¶ The four African priests recently appointed in Africa have had nineteen years' training including a four years' probationary period.

¶ A delegation of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society toured South Africa to investigate the commercial possibilities of the country.

¶ Chief Momolu Massaquoi has written an interesting article in English and German which is a reply to inquiries about Liberia received by the Liberian Consulate in Hamburg during the past few years. Chief Massaquoi outlines a brief history of the progress of the Republic.

¶ President King, accompanied by Mrs. King, the Attorney General, Mr. L. A. Grimes and Colonel J. W. McClain, has returned to Monrovia from their recent trip to the Liberian Coast.

A Home in Port au Prince, Haiti

THE FAR HORIZON

The Colonial Congress and the Negro

THE International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism held in Brussels last February passed a strong set of resolutions on the Negro problem, from which we publish an abstract:

General Resolution on the Negro Question

For five hundred years the Negro Peoples of the World have been the victims of a most terrible and ruthless oppression. The institution of the slave trade, as a consequence of the commercial revolution and expansion of Europe was the beginning of a regime of terror and robbery that is one of the most horrible in the history of mankind. As a result of this traffic, Africa lost a hundred million of her people. Four out of every five of these were killed in the bloody business of capture and transport, the survivors being consigned to a most cruel slavery in the New World.

The immense wealth derived from this gruesome trade was the foundation of the wealth and development of European merchants and states. But the development of the African peoples was thereby abruptly arrested and their civilization, which in many areas had reached a high state of advancement, was almost completely destroyed. These peoples henceforward were declared to be heathen and savage, an inferior race, ordained by the Christian God to be slaves of the superior Europeans, without any rights that a white man is bound to respect. And a bitter and hostile prejudice arose against the Negro race which has dominated the feeling of almost all Europeans towards them, causing them to be subjected to numerous unequal, degrading and pernicious prescriptions.

The abolition of chattel slavery freed the Negro peoples only from the thralldom of being legally held as personal property; the enslavement, exploitation and extermination of these peoples continue until the present moment. The process of subjugation was greatly accelerated by the mad scramble of European Powers for African territory between 1880 and 1890. This was due to the desire that financial capital had to put its reserves into the production of raw material, far from those areas of the industries of transformation which had just begun to develop in Europe. Afterwards, for the sake of its own development, industrial capitalism is joined to financial capitalism in the colonial robbery. By force and fraud the independent African states were subjected, their lands and possessions almost all forcibly expropriated and distributed among European corporations and persons and their peoples driven by a most brutal and inhuman system to produce immense wealth for their oppressors. Virulent diseases were introduced among the people and devastation can be realized from the fact that despite the great virility and fecundity of the African peoples, Africa is now the least populous of the continents of the world.

Thus were the blessings of Christianity and civilization brought to the Africans. So that to-day in that vast continent of 11,500,000 square miles only two small states, Abyssinia and Liberia are accounted independent. The former is now menaced by the Anglo-Italian pact and the latter with its customs and constabulary in the hands of American officials and a great concession granted to a Wall Street Corporation can no longer be considered free. The expropriation of the lands and extermination of the people proceeds grimly in Kenya and the Sudan, a suitable reward from the imperialists to the Africans whom they sacrificed in the great World War which was heralded as a war "to make the world safe for democracy and for the rights of weaker peoples".

Similarly the Union of South Africa has recently enacted a Color Bar Bill which prohibits the native from working with machinery and from employment in the civil services, which adds new burdens to these peoples already oppressed by Pass Laws, Hut Taxes and the like and who are herded into miserable reservations and compounds and terribly exploited on the farms and in the mines. Everywhere also in Africa excepting a small area on the West Coast where the lands and customs of the natives have been maintained by them, there exists a rigorous repression of the people under the yoke of foreign imperialists. The productivity of this area which is 8 times greater than that of neighboring areas of European owned plantations, is an irrefutable proof of the utterly wanton and vicious nature of the system of modern slavery.

In the United States, the 12 million "Negroes" though guaranteed equal rights under the Constitution, are denied the full and equal participation in the life of the Nation. This oppression is greatest in the Southern States where the spirit of chattel slavery still predominates. Segregation, disfranchisement, legal injustice, debt and convict slavery and lynching and mob violence degrade and crush these peoples. This vicious system of suppression operates to reduce this race to an inferior servile caste, exploited and abused by all other classes of society. Haiti, established by Toussaint l'Ouverture and his fellow-slaves, the first successful Slave revolution in history, is now crushed and subjugated by the marines of that very power which proclaimed "the war for democracy". More than 3,000 Haitians have been murdered and large numbers are enslaved for the building of military roads under corvée system. They have been despoiled of their lands and liberties and imprisonment and torture is the lot of all who dare to speak for their freedom. In the Caribbean colonies, the Negro peoples are subjected under varying forms of imperialist rule. Limited franchise and oppressive plantation systems reduce these masses to a permanent condition of serfdom and penury. In Latin America, Negroes suffer no special suppression. The cordial relations resulting from the social and political equality in the races in these countries prove that there is no inherent antagonism between them.

For the Republic of Haiti, Cuba, Santo Domingo and for the peoples of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, we must demand complete political and economic independence and the immediate withdrawal of all imperialist troops. For the other Caribbean colonies, we must likewise demand and obtain self-government. The Confederation of the British West Indies should be achieved and the Union of all these peoples accomplished.

For the emancipation of the Negro peoples of the World, we must wage a resolute and unyielding struggle to achieve:

1. Complete freedom of the peoples of Africa and of African origin;
2. Complete equality between the Negro race and all other races;
3. Control of the land and governments of Africa by the Africans;
4. Immediate abolition of all compulsory labor and unjust taxation;
5. Immediate abolition of all racial restrictions, social, political and economic;
6. Immediate abolition of military conscription and recruiting;
7. Freedom of movement within Africa and elsewhere;
8. Freedom of speech, press and assembly;
9. The right of education in all branches;
10. The right to organize trade-Unions.

To accomplish these ends ye must prosecute the following measures:

1. The organization of the economic and political power of the people:
   a. Unionization of Negro workers.
   b. Organization of cooperatives.
2. Organization and coordination of the Negro liberation movements;

3. Prosecution of the fight against imperialist idealogy: Chauvinism, fascism, kukluxism and race prejudice;
4. Admission of the workers of all races into all unions on the basis of equality;
5. Unity with all other suppressed peoples and classes for the fight against world-imperialism.

Robeson

PAUL ROBESON has come in lately for a good deal of widely separated publicity. The Y. M. C. A. advertising for contributions, put full-page advertisements in many of the New York papers. The advertisement, with the picture of Robeson, said:

Negro Harlem is struggling, growing, singing, hoping. Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes and many other Negro artists and intellectuals are aiding that struggle, firing that hope.

New York invited the Negroes to Harlem. New York business said: "We have to have you for this job, that job and the other job. Hard jobs, unpleasant jobs. We have to have these jobs done. Come up to New York and do them."

Well, they came.

In Harlem today, two hundred thousand of your colored fellow citizens are doing their stout-hearted best to solve, sanely and honestly, their part of this perplexing problem of race relations—by working hard, asking little, striving unceasingly for education and self-improvement.

Don't they deserve your help?

The Y. M. C. A. thinks so and wants to do its part, better than its too-limited equipment now permits.

At the other end of the country the San Francisco *Call and Post* has a page editorial with a cartoon:

If Paul Robeson ever comes to this town to sing, be sure to hear him. He is a remarkable man. You will see a young black fellow, with a kind, strong face, more than six feet tall, with the build of an athlete.

Paul Robeson is of pure African blood, the son of a Negro preacher who believed in his son and stirred him to develop all that was in him. One day Paul brought home a report card from school with seven A marks and one B mark in his studies. His father said, "What about that B mark? If you can get seven A's, you can get eight." The next term Paul did get eight A's.

When he sings he stirs the pool of tears for you. His voice is not highly trained, it has no great range. He sings the songs of the black man's heart. The picture above was suggested by the song "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child a long, long ways from home."

That's about all there is to that song, just that sentence repeated over and over in varied tones. There doesn't need to be any more, any variation of that idea. A Negro singing that sometimes he feels like a motherless child a long ways from home tells you the whole past story of his race.

Negro Voters

THE Wichita, Kansas, *Beacon* gave a prize of $5.00 to W. L. Hutcherson for the best article from a correspondence published May 15, 1927. Mr. Hutcherson's article was worth the prize:

It has been strikingly pathetic to observe the reaction of both the religious and secular press, to the part played by the Negro, in the recent Chicago election. But in no case, have the great under lying factors been given. Never before in the history of the Negro race in America, has the race been accorded these rights of citizenship as they had under the former Thompson administration. This was especially true in the realm of employment. Therefore, it was but natural that the members of this particular group should have supported him again.

Several references have been made to the local situation. Mr. Bloss, running for the city commission, received almost the solid support of the Negroes of Wichita. Several religious leaders of the community have approached me and made inquiry as to just why the voters of the race supported Mr. Bloss. The answer is but an analogy of the situation in Chicago. As superintendent of the Dold Packing Company, he gives employment to around one hundred Negroes. Some of these men worked with Mr. Bloss in Chicago.

One of the Negro ministers was approached and asked if he knew Mr. Bloss favored a "wide open town". The minister replied: "I and my people can live longer in a 'wet town' with work, than in a 'dry town' without work." In other words, to the Negro's way of thinking, a so-called "clean", "christian", city government, that does not give him an opportunity to earn his living in the sweat of his face, is not for him, good government. In a word, the struggle of the Negro to make an honest living and to co-operate with those forces that will assist him, should not be interpreted to mean that the Negro is not for good government. In neither Wichita nor Chicago, should the Negro be forced to take a stand that places him out of harmony with those who supposedly represent Good Government.

WAR

LESLIE P. HILL of Cheyney has sent out a statement concerning the attitude of Negroes toward war which we take the liberty to quote:

The whole world must consider the question whether the civilization of the future is to be a civilization of peace or of war. All the great nations are either vigorously engaged in preparation for war, or are in serious councils discussing the possibilities of armament. Nowhere do the statesmen now in charge of world affairs seem to be able, by arbitration or any other rational method, to compose the differences that spring up between nations. The invitation extended recently by the President of the United States to the great powers for a new conference on armament, has been unavailing. The League of Nations, in spite of the great ideal before it, is practically helpless. There is a terrible war raging in China and there is fertile soil full of the potent seeds of war in Haiti, Nicaragua, Mexico, the Philippines, Japan and Africa, not to mention the possibilities in Europe.

Now war is the sum total of human iniquities. It is mass murder by governmental order. War is the complete violation and defiance of everything good in human nature. It can be countenanced neither by religion, nor education, nor ethics, nor morality. It is revolting to the human conscience everywhere. Neither capital nor labor can profit by war ultimately. No helpful interracial understanding can be reached by war. No broad and lasting cooperation between nations can be served by war. Nothing good for the future of mankind can be gained through war excepting an universal abhorrence of it.

In these circumstances it is the part of those who are seriously concerned about the welfare and progress of our own land, and of all the nations of the earth, to consider what help can be brought to the councils of the statesmen to wean them off from armed conflict. They must consider now while our own nation is at peace, whether there is enough strength in any race or nation, to stand in time of war absolutely opposed, in conscience and in conduct, to this colossal iniquity. Such a race the Negro ought to be in America, not only because the Negro has more to lose than he has incidentally to gain by war, but more fundamentally because the war spirit is contrary to what appears to be the genius of the Negro for peaceful progress. He has been a singing and a praying man. He has mainfested good cheer and a friendly humanity through centuries of persecution and disaster. He has extended the hand of help even to his oppressors. However these traits may be interpreted or evaluated, they have not only explained largely the survival of the race in this land, but they have entered powerfully into such harmony between the races as now exists. This spirit of peace and good will manifested by the American Negro is at least a precious human quality of the highest value.

Postscript

by W. E. B. DuBois

COFFEEVILLE, KANSAS

TWO white high school girls in a Kansas city of 20,000 inhabitants claim to have been raped by Negroes on March 17. Blood hounds are brought. They lead to the Negro quarter and three Negroes are arrested. Two of them are discharged but the other is held. On March 18 a mob of 2,000 attack the City Hall in order to lynch this black man. The mob damages the City Hall, loots stores and chases Negroes. Twenty or more Negroes arm themselves and gather in a pool room. Two of their leaders, Anderson and Ford, shoot into the mob and check it, although themselves desperately wounded. They are now under arrest and on trial for "inciting to riot". Finally, the National Guard of the state is called out to guard the frenzied town. Eighteen white persons are arrested for rioting but all are discharged except one.

Meantime, the colored man arrested is released when the girls declare he was not guilty. Then the city awakes from its orgy. Colored people offer rewards aggregating $423 to find the rapists. Afterward, the white officials offer $2,200 in rewards. Forty-five thousand dollars in damage suits are filed against the city and others are still to come.

Then the truth begins to leak out. The white people try to hush the matter up but the Negroes petition for a Grand Jury. The Coffeeville *Daily Journal* acknowledges, May 30, that white men and not Negroes were the bedfellows of the two girls and one white man is today in jail charged with rape while one of the girls is also in jail as accessory. What comment is adequate?

MRS. WILLIAMS AND BOSTON

THELMA E. WILLIAMS was born in Arkansas and was educated at the Kansas State Teachers College. She had taught school in Arkansas and is now Head of the Domestic Science Department of the Howard High School, Wilmington, Delaware. Recently she made application to study advanced cookery during the summer in Boston, Massachusetts. She received in reply this extraordinary letter:

My dear Miss Williams:

We have received your application for registration with the class which is to take our course in Advanced Cookery during the month of July. We hope that it will be possible for you to be with us this summer.

We have found that it is not possible for us to accept as students in our regular classes people of the Negro race. Even the fact that you are a college graduate does not make it possible for us to break away from our regulations, unless we find after the class is completely assembled that each member of the group finds it perfectly agreeable to accept a student of the Negro race.

We frequently have special students who are colored and we can give you during July practically the same work which you would get if you were a member of the Advanced Cookery Course. The charge is a little higher, or we can give you for the cost of the Advanced Cookery Course private lessons to that amount but lasting a little less time than the full four weeks.

We will be very glad to make arrangements with you for the special work in July and there is a possibility that when the class is assembled we may find them all perfectly willing to have you join them for the regular class work. That depends entirely upon the personnel of the class and we cannot tell about it until the group is gathered and the class begins. Sometimes we find that the class is perfectly willing to have a colored student as a member of the class provided the dinner is eaten in different rooms. This is the situation at this school. Our teachers will be very happy to give you our special instructions in advanced cookery and you will, I am sure, be pleased with the special work which we do here in cooking.

As we have to make special arrangements in regard to the number of instructors which we have on duty during July when there are colored students for the summer course, will you be so kind as to let us know as soon as you can conveniently do so if you wish to be with us under the conditions as they are in Boston.

Very truly yours,

MCB/PT

(Signed) MABEL C. BRADLEY.

P. S. (Handwritten) We have a colored student who is here for three or four weeks special work this month. Could you come immediately and join her? The cost would be a little less. We can accept you at once if you can come now. Please wire at our expense, if you want to start Monday, May 16th.

BRAZIL

THE letter which we published last month on Negro migration to the United States was sent to us by the American Ambassador through the State Department. Was it doctored, changed or arranged by the State Department? We do not know. But on the other hand, we have received from an American attorney in Rio De Janeiro, a man of the highest reputation and of long residence, the following statement which did not come by way of the American Secretary of State. He says with regard to the refusal to allow Negroes to enter Brazil:

"Replying to your letter of March 21st, at my request, the American Vice-Consul in this city took up the matter with the Foreign Office and was advised by one of the officials that no such law as you indicate has been enacted here and that the visé of the colored doctor must have been refused by the Brazilian Consulate on other grounds. Personally, I know of no legislation such as you mention and I think the reasons given must have been mistaken or misinterpreted."

"PUBLIC HEALTH"

THE United States Public Health Service does not know what to do with its funds. It is, therefore, using them in making "intelligence" tests in certain Southern cities, designed to prove that the average colored child

is sub-normal. By putting the tests under proper control it has been able to prove this to its own satisfaction in a number of cases. It has not, of course considered the Louisville test where the white children had the larger proportion of sub-normal persons. In the meantime, however, one does feel like asking what business the United States Public Health Service has in wasting its funds in this kind of work? There is no scientific test of native intelligence and that every honest person knows. There are most interesting and valuable tests of human variation due to physical difference and environment, which might be helpful to education if separated from race prejudice and stupidity; but the United States Public Health Service has no business in this field, no facilities for the work and no reputation for fairness and decency calculated to inspire any confidence. The Coolidge Administration would do well to ask with what warrant this such expenditures are being made.

ALICE WORK

ALICE WORK, widow of John Work, is dead. She went back to Fisk University; back to the place that was the scene of her school days, of her love and marriage, of the birth of her children, and of her bitterest sorrow. She went back and took up her husband's task of teaching the beauty of the Negro folk song to the young voices that are learning to sing to the world. She received a salary of $1,400 a year and out of this gave $150 to the Fund for saving Fisk. She taught seven to ten hours a day, did her housework, cared for her three children and supported them in school. She went up with her singers to St. Louis and there they sang:

"Were you there when they crucified my Lord?

"Were you there when they nailed him to the tree?

"Were you there when they laid him in the tomb?"

And then when she was done singing, she died. They laid Alice Work in the tomb beside John. John was crucified at Fisk University and nailed to a terrible cross; may the resurrected Fisk yet restore something of that lost happiness to him, his family and his race.

APPRECIATION

A FRIEND in Boston sent a subscription to THE CRISIS as a gift to a lady of Allston. He received the following reply:

"I should have let you know ere this, how more than grateful I am for the gift of THE CRISIS. I can't express by mere words my appreciation of this great kindness, but trust you can read between these lines and fully understand all I wish I could explain, that would let you know that you've given another poor soul one of the most cherished pleasures, i.e. THE CRISIS which I love to read but can't stretch a small amount over the many needed things. I thank you very very much."

Has the reader ever thought how much happiness and information he might spread in this world by giving away a few subscriptions to THE CRISIS?

MUSICIANS

WE have received from a struggling musician who has already made unusual progress the following letter which we quote in part:

"Can I urge you to give the public an editorial in THE CRISIS that will help all future race artists:—by asking the public to give 100% support to worthy artists who come to their city. The public can play a large part in encouraging artists by coming themselves and by urging every friend to come. There are people who always want to know for what benefit the concert is given. Well, it's for the benefit of those who come. Then they wonder how much the promoter is getting. But they don't ask that question, when they go to white concerts—i.e. if they are permitted to enter.

"Do speak a strong word for the promoter of concerts. For he certainly deserves something for his work and for giving the public the opportunity to hear certain artists. A promoter runs a risk and the public should support him.

"I am sure we have many in our group who would study music seriously if they felt there was a future. But it takes thousands of dollars to prepare for a musical career and the public shouldn't lessen the artists's value by refusing to pay a standard price.

"We as a race have already won many friends through our music and we must do greater things in the future."

ROSE WARD HUNT

WE trust that the people of New York and of the United States realized slavery yesterday when the woman who was sold sixty-seven years ago in Beecher's pulpit for $900, came back to New York and stood there again. There was a woman of beauty and of dignity, who was bartered like a horse in the 19th Century and in the land of freedom and democracy! And let us never forget that the bulk of the Christian Church, together with the wisest and richest of the people of the United States, defended this system for 250 years; and there are some still defending it.

THE BISHOPS

Bishop Archibald Carey of Chicago has brought a grave question before the Board of Bishops of the African M. E. Church. Bishop Carey has accepted a position as Civil Service Commissioner of the City of Chicago with salary and duties that call for full time service. Bishop Cary at the same time is a bishop of the African M. E. Church with salary and work which calls for every ounce of his efforts. Previous to this, the question as to how far such a bishop can divide his services or give up his episcopal duties has come up before for discussion. Bishop Gregg was elected President of Howard University. It was a great and attractive duty; but the Board of Bishops did not feel that they could excuse him from his work and he did not feel that he ought to give up the hard service which calls him to South Africa. He therefore declined the position at Howard. But Bishop Carey apparently proposes to hold and to attempt to fill these two positions and to receive both salaries. What will the Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Church do? They are fronted by a serious problem.

FLOOD

We hope that every Negro that can escape from the slave camps guarded by the National Red Cross for the benefit of the big planters of Mississippi and Louisiana and the lynchers of Arkansas will leave this land of deviltry at the first opportunity. Let them ride, run and crawl out of this hell. There is no hope for the black man there today. Relief funds are being used to pamper white folk and in some cases are actually being sold to black folk as the basis of contracts for their compulsory services in the future. Fully 75 per cent of the refugees have been Negroes and we doubt if they have received 25 per cent of the relief funds.

We do not know where the refugees from the Mississippi bottoms can go, but we are frank to say it would be better for them to starve in Memphis and Chicago than to be slaves in Arkansas and Mississippi. Even if eventually they have to return, they can make better terms than by staying.

And they can expect no help from Coolidge or Hoover. Mr. Hoover is too busy having his picture taken and Mr. Coolidge, when the Arkansas mob burns the body of an imbecile, feeding the bonfire with lumber torn from a Negro church, while the Mayor of the city keeps the Negro leaders imprisoned in their own business block—Mr. Coolidge tells the world of the privileges of American civilization.

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A FORWARD STEP

(*From page* 150)

IT is the policy of the Department to let the various students select the school they desire to attend; but the Board reserves the right to ascertain whether the aid granted by it, will enable the student to pursue the course desired in the college selected. This, of course, requires a thorough investigation of the applicant to determine whether the student, first, has the ability to carry on the selected course and second, if the assistance granted will enable the student to continue through the year. One of the requirements before the grant is made is that the applicant must consent to having his or her scholastic record sent to the Board of Education at the end of the quarter or semester, as the case may be, for study on the part of the Commissioner. This is being done and it is very gratifying that all to whom assistance has been given are making at least average passing grades.

THE following young men and women have been granted scholarships and are attending the schools opposite their names:

Peter D. Johnson, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Woodley Lawrence, Crane Junior College, Chicago, Ill.
Mary W. Billups, Walden University, Nashville, Tenn.
Evelyn Battles, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Inez Battles, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Thomas Griffin, Detroit Institute of Technology, Detroit, Mich.
Rutha Mae Gwynn, A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Beverly L. Hendricks, Va. Union University, Richmond, Va.
Myrtle Scott, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.
Carrie B. Kendricks, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, Fla.
Edgar A. Hawley, Bradley-Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois.
Theodore R. Walker, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
Andrew E. Miller, Ky. State & Industrial College, Frankfort, Ky.
Shelton Langley, Tenn. A. & I.-College, Nashville, Tenn.
J. Clarence Chambers, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Marx Bowens, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
John W. Saunderson, Va. N. & Indus. School, Petersburg, Va.
Myrtle K. Washington, Wash. State College, Pullman, Washington.
Paul R. S. King, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.
Edward W. Muse, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
J. Welford Holmes, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William T. Johnson, Wash. & Jeff. College, Washington, Pa.
Anola Miller, Institute of Musical Art, New York, N. Y.

This effort is not just for the season, but is to be continuous. Each year it is the purpose of our Order to grant additional scholarships and to continue those already granted if it appears that the student to whom an award has been made still is in need of assistance and his record shows that he possesses the ability to pursue the selected course.

It is the hope of the Order that many of the students, after being as-

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sisted the first year, will during the year make contacts which will make further assistance unnecessary. The object of the Order is to assist as many as possible in order to provide prepared men and women to furnish the proper kind of leadership for the Negro race.

IN addition to the scholarships granted, our Order is striving to create an unquenchable thirst for education among the American Negroes and in order to assist in this purpose our Fraternity established an annual Elks Educational Week and in April, 1926, the first attempt was made. Our report shows that 257 meetings were held and attended by more than 30,000 people. At these meetings programs were rendered, including educational addresses urging school attendance. During the week surveys were made in many localities to ascertain the number of children of school age that were out of school and the reasons why and to arrange, if possible, the return of the pupils to school. In many instances our report shows that these efforts were successful. School authorities were visited and encouraged or constructively criticized as the need indicated. The object of this particular effort is to overcome the impression that Negroes are not interested in schools except to get a Negro teacher either employed or discharged. As a result of this special effort, many communications have been sent to the Commissioner in charge of this department thanking the Order for the interest manifested.

The Second Annual Elks Educational Week was held the week beginning Sunday, April 10th, 1927, and progress was shown as compared with the first effort.

OUR Educational Department is fostering under an enactment passed by our Grand Lodge in August, 1926, a National Oratorical Contest. The final contest to be held the latter part of May in Washington, D. C. For the final contest cash prizes aggregating $1,000 are offered. The country is divided into six sections and the winner of each sectional contest participated in the final Contest. The winner of each sectional contest is awarded a scholarship of $250 in some college. Young men and women all over the country took a part in these contests. The subject discussed is the "Constitution of the United States". It is the hope of the Order that in this way something can be done to counteract the prevalent opinion that the portion of the Constitution that refers to manhood rights does not refer to American Negroes.

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tective Order of Elks is not seeking self advertising in offering this program, but is endeavoring to do its part in preparing young American Negroes for their exacting duties. The age in which we live demands much of us and the Order hopes to assist in creating in the heart of each young Negro man and woman love for his country and due respect for manhood rights and a determination to obtain them.

The Members of the Elks' Board of Education are:

Hon. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler.

Mr. Geo. E. Bates, Grand Secretary.

Mr. Edward F. Berry, Grand Trustee.

Mr. R. E. Pharrow, Grand Trustee.

Col. John R. Marshall, Grand Trustee.

Dr. D. T. Cardwell, Grand Trustee.

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Judge W. C. Hueston, Commissioner of Education.

Associate Members representing Grand Temple:

Mrs. Ella G. Berry, Grand Daughter Ruler.

Mrs. Emma V. Kelley, Grand Secretary.

JUAN DE PAREJA

(*From page* 154) "It is the only picture of Pareja that we have and we prize it as among the rarest of the collections of the Prado."

IN Seville, I saw three other pictures done by the hands of a Negro. In the Baptistry of the Basilica to the left of the main entrance, there was the "Immaculate Conception" by Sebastian Gomez, the mulatto servant of Murillo. It hangs near Murillo's "St. Anthony" and still shows the marks of the vandal hands where it was cut out and afterward retrieved by William Schaus of America. In the Treasury is the "Holy Family" and in the Sacristy, "Christ Attached to a Column". These three glorious canvasses have been saved by Providence to further attest the work of the Negro painters in the 17th century. The fact that the works of Gomez and Pareja have been mistaken by some art critics for those of their masters is proof of their distinctive merit.

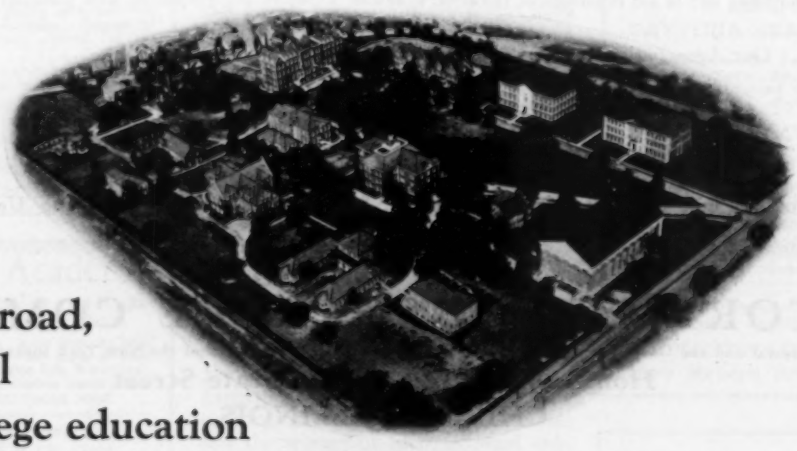
May these canvasses live long in their respective sanctuaries and may many American Negroes traveling through Spain have an opportunity to see and enjoy these silent masterpieces perfumed by the spirit of the Prado of Madrid and the incense of the Basilica of Sevilla!

INDIANAPOLIS

(*From page* 155) of its greatest legal contests, the Sweet Case, which his ability and eloquence won.

Another of the Association's Directorate, whose mastery of constitutional law is known throughout the land, and whose invaluable services have been freely given in the cases won before the U. S. Supreme Court, Louis Marshall, it is hoped will be present to address the Indianapolis Conference. At the moment of writing, Mr. Marshall has given assurance that if his engagements permit he will make a special one-day journey from New York to Indianapolis in order to be present at and address the N. A. A. C. P.

Still another speaker, whose name is coming to be increasingly known to colored people throughout the United States is Hamilton Fish, Jr., Representative in Congress from New York, with a distinguished record for defending and championing the rights of the Negro. Mr. Fish was officer in a colored regiment which served at the front during the world war and when General Bullard published his slanderous slurs upon the courage and ability of the colored soldiers in the Expeditionary Forces, Mr. Fish was



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one of the first to issue a ringing denial proving the bias and falsity of General Bullard's statements. Mr. Fish took part in the debates on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the House of Representatives, vigorously denouncing mob rule in the South and has sponsored a bill of his own which would appropriate funds to erect a monument in France to the heroic American colored soldiers who served with the French Army in the world war.

In accordance with its plan of giving consideration not only to personal and political relations of the races, but to economic problems as well, the N. A. A. C. P. has invited and has been fortunate in obtaining a speaker who is exceptionally qualified to speak on these problems, Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity Magazine. Mr. Johnson edited the survey of the Negro in Chicago published after the Chicago race riots of 1919 by the Chicago Committee on Race Relations and the book was an exhaustive examination not only of the conditions leading up to the riot, but of the Negro's social and economic life in Chicago as well. Mr. Johnson's subject at the Indianapolis Conference is to be "The Changing Economic Status of the Negro" and it is felt that probably no one in the country is better qualified than he to deal with it.

The function of the church in playing a part for the betterment of race relations is universally recognised. The N. A. A. C. P. has been fortunate in obtaining one of the most forceful of church leaders, the Right Rev. W. T. Vernon, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, who will address the N. A. A. C. P. on "Politics, Religion and the Race Problem".

As in all previous years, officers and delegates as well as members of the N. A. A. C. P. will play an important part in the Conference proceedings. Two of the Association's staff have been in Europe within the year, Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Pickens having triumphantly carried the Association's message to people in England, France, Germany and Russia. Dr. Du Bois has chosen to address the Conference on "Russia and her Race Problem" and as there are literally dozens of races included in the great extent of European and Asiatic Russia, his address will have much valuable information.

For the culminating night of the Conference, the closing night upon which the Spingarn Medal is presented, the N. A. A. C. P. has invited and obtained the acceptance of the distinguished novelist, Zona Gale, whose novel and play, "Miss Lulu Bett" are familiar to thousands of readers. Miss Gale will present the Spingarn Medal

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and her address on this occasion promises to make that night one of the most brilliant of any Conference session.

The determination of the Negro to use his ballot in primary elections in the South, as a consequence of the Texas White Primary decision of the Supreme Court, and the conditions arising out of the Mississippi flood situation will unquestionably supply material for thrilling addresses by delegates and friends of the N. A. A. C. P. from the floor at the day sessions of the Conference.

Mrs. Olivia Taylor, President of the Indianapolis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., writes that Indianapolis people are working to make the week of June 22 to 28 a memorable one for all visitors to the 18th Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

Anthony Overton of Chicago, Illinois, has been awarded the 13th Spingarn medal "because of his success in a long business career and for the crowning achievement of securing the admission of the Victory Life Insurance Company as the first Negro organization permitted to do insurance business under the rigid requirements of the State of New York". Mr. Overton was born in Monroe, Louisiana, in 1865. He is a graduate of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Kansas in 1888. He was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1888 and served as judge of the Municipal Court, Topeka, Kansas, from November, 1888, to November, 1889. In Kansas City in 1898 Mr. Overton established the Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of baking powder, extracts and toilet preparations and in 1911 he removed the plant to Chicago. Mr. Overton is president of the Douglass National Bank of Chicago and of the Victory Life Insurance Company.

THE LITTLE PAGE

(*From page* 156)

I'd rather stay and float toy ships
Here on this little stream
Than try to gain the Spanish Main
With neither sail nor steam.

Pigeons

Gray pigeons seem each one to have
A green steel basinet.
And those of tan appear to wear
Helmets of violet.

It seems a splendid thing to me
Their helmet colors aren't the same.
I play the greens are Italy
And give the rest some other name.

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Vivace

I'd have these notes so clear and light,
These tones so gay and airy
That they could fit into the throat
Of any sort of fairy.

The rhymes one writes for summer days
Should suit the fancy of the fays,
Bright, brisk and whimsical and merry,
Fine measure for some fritillary.

Say, Silver Spot, all violet fed,
And hatched upon a violet bed.
I'd tune my little songs just so
For fritillaries as they go.

The Gay Fireflies

The gay fireflies have Fourth of Julies
As long as the summer is here.
Their skyrocket lights flash out in the nights
Quite dazzling and brilliant and clear.

TEACHING BUSINESS

(*From page* 157) laboratory for the application of business theory and practice. The co-operative store is co-ordinated with the commercial course of study and is employed to provide an opportunity for the development of powers of observation, discrimination, analysis and inference in the intricacies of store operation that lie dormant in the presence of the typical text book or course of lectures.

The store is owned by student stockholders. The capital of the store was raised by selling stock in the Co-operative Society at a price less than one dollar per share. The store carries school books and school supplies, athletic goods, kodaks, toilet articles, some pastries made by the Domestic Science Department, confections and sundries, all of which are sold at the current prices in the city. Only stockholders receive sales tickets with purchases and of course only stockholders participate in dividends. Dividends are paid out of net profits at the end of the fiscal period on the basis of the stockholder's purchases and not on the share of stock.

THE organization, government and operation of the store and Co-operative Society are very simple. The Board of Directors is elected from the respective classes of the School. Each stockholder has one vote.

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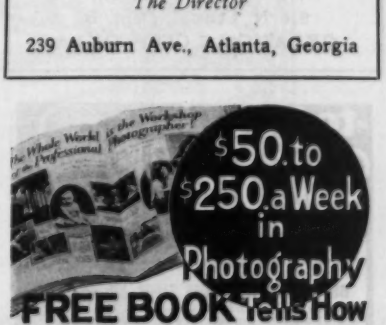

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ministration. This gives the students the satisfaction of feeling that they are coming in contact with realities and handling some of the problems met in the business world. The store practice enables the students to get a firmer grasp of the theory and principles of the classroom and develops a greater versatility in their application. The students begin to think for themselves and in acquiring knowledge, get understanding.

The manager gets the executive point of view by being held responsible for the business as a whole and for the successful operation and coordination of the related and interrelated departments of the business. The bookkeeper or accountant sees concretely the cost of leaks and how wholly dependent the business is upon accounting information for intelligent management. The student in charge of purchasing visits wholesale houses where he gathers valuable information and makes business contacts. He experiences the temptation to "over buy" and realizes the necessity of having a knowledge of what the store patronage wants and how important it is to have the right goods on hand at the right time. The students are responsible for the display of merchandise and the store advertising. This calls for the application of the theory of advertising and at the same time provides opportunity for the students to draw on their own resourcefulness and to test their ability to get results. The selling practice in the store enables the instructor to convey concretely the premium that is placed upon personality, business approach, tact, self-confidence and real service, all of which will add much to the student's equipment for success in business.

THE volume of business transacted by the store in its two years of operation has enabled the Co-operative Society to free itself of debt and have clear ownership of store equipment and stock of merchandise. In addition, the store has paid dividends of ten per cent on purchases made by stockholders; has given nine scholarships to the extent of tuition; has inaugurated an annual banquet for the stockholders; has qualified for membership in the Co-operative League of America in 1925 and had a representative at the National Co-operative Congress at Minneapolis, 1926. This was the first time in the history of the Co-operative Congress that a Negro representative had attended.

Commenting on the educational project, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America, writes:

"The students are developing the capacity and understanding to carry on business for service. It is a sad fact that most young people enter and pass through our schools and colleges with no knowledge but that the only method of carrying on business is for making profits. Here and there a little instruction is given in the department of economics in which the students learn that it is possible for people to produce and distribute commodities and services for the benefit of consumers. But this is quite exceptional."

The West Virginia *Review*, January, 1927, comments on the project:

"One of the most interesting experiments discovered in connection with any school in the State is a co-operative store managed by the students in the Commercial Department of the Bluefield Institute."

From Harvard University Graduate School of Education came a comment from Dr. F. G. Nichols:

"I am convinced that you are doing a splendid piece of work with this enterprise. . . . I have spent considerable time at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and from my knowledge of that Institution I am inclined to believe that in your schools the co-operative store offers the best type of practical experience for your students."

LIKE any educational device, the laboratory method may be pushed too far; it would be absurd to expect the students to learn all the facts about business theory and practice by experimentation. But when properly employed, by specific examples the abstract is made more concrete, the intangible more comprehensive.

The advantages accruing to the general student body from the educational project in co-operative business are many. Aside from the laboratory practice and monetary benefits derived, co-operative business acquaints the general student body with methods and policies of business administration, develops an awakened and intelligent economic interest and promotes the spirit of social service.

The two years of experience with the educational project at the Bluefield Institute leads the writer to believe that, in the field of real co-operative business, the school affords unlimited opportunity for the play of individual business initiative, while it gives substance to the hope that co-operative business can be of material service in Negro life, when it is founded on proved principles and competently administered.

Which of the contributed articles in this issue do you like best? Write and tell us. The winners for the year receive the Chesnutt honoraria.

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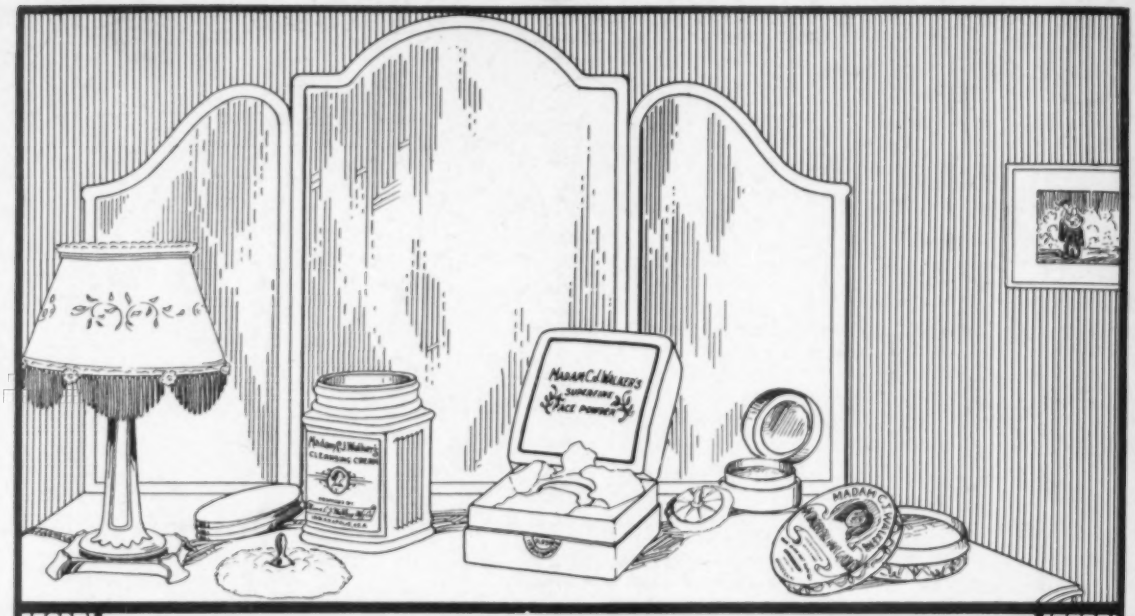

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